DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 244 645 IR 050 744

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TITLE Researching a Paper in the Library. A Programmed Text: Humanities Version.
PUB DATE 83
NOTE 178p.; For the other texts in this series, see IR 050 742-745.
PUB TYPE Guides - Classroom Use - Materials (For Learner) (051) -- Tests/Evaluation Instruments (160)

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC08 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS College Libraries; Higher Education; *Humanities; Intellectual Disciplines; *Library Instruction; *Programed Instruction; Programed Instructional Materials; *Reference Materials; Reference Services; *Research Skills

ABSTRACT

One of a set of programmed texts specifically designed for college upperclassmen doing research for term papers, this text focuses on humanities related topics, and the examples have been selected with advanced research for academic disciplines in mind. The text emphasizes making critical and evaluative judgments about the materials used and is designed to show the student more than just how and where to find information. It is assumed that the user has a basic knowledge of libraries and a familiarity with fundamental reference works. The first five chapters deal with the basic steps to follow in laying a solid foundation for a research paper including: selecting a topic; using the card catalog, subject catalog and subject headings; and finding bibliographies and periodical articles. The next five chapters focus on adding special touches to the underlying structure developed in the first half of the text. Sources of book reviews and biographical information are covered as well as specialized dictionaries and encyclopedias, statistical reference works, and government documents. The explanation of each new concept is followed by a self-testing problem. Figures showing sample material from the reference works cited are used throughout the text. (DMC)

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RESEARCHING A PAPER IN THE LIBRARY

A Programmed Text

HUMANITIES VERSION

by

Judy McArthur

and

Pat Kenney

IR050744

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INTRODUCTION

This unit has been designed as an exercise in programmed instruction. If you are unfamiliar with the term, programmed instruction simply means that the material is presented in segments, with questions to see if you understand what you read. The explanation of each new concept is followed by a self-testing problem, and depending upon the answer you choose, you will be directed forward to new material, or backward to review what you have not understood. The unit contains a total of ten chapters, which must be studied in the order in which they are presented. Begin with Chapter 1 and follow the instructions on each page. Read only the pages to which you are directed, and do not skip any chapters. Work at your own pace, and do not worry about whether or not you are progressing at the same rate as others in the class. You may spend a few days to complete the unit, or as long as several weeks. There is no "correct" length of time.

This text is specifically designed for upperclassmen doing research for term papers, and the examples have been selected with advanced research for academic disciplines in mind. The unit is not an introduction to the library such as you might have had in high school or as a college freshman. It will show you more than just how and where to find information; it emphasizes making critical and evaluative judgments about the materials that you uncover. This text presumes that you have a nodding acquaintance with libraries, and are already familiar with such basic things as call numbers, Encyclopedia Britannica, and Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. If you have managed to avoid setting foot in the Library until now, take a private tour, or present yourself at the Reference Desk and confess. A librarian will be glad to show you around and answer your questions.

By the time you complete this unit, you will have acquired skills that will make your life as a student considerably easier. We hope that you will find the learning process interesting and easy as well.

Go on to the next page.

Chapter 1

SELECTING A TOPIC

You have probably noticed by now that the hardest part of writing anything is getting that first paragraph (sometimes even the first sentence) down on paper. Research poses the same kind of situation, in that the hardest part is often just deciding on a topic to write about. Once you know what you want to investigate, you're in business.

Even though it may seem almost self-evident, your first consideration in choosing a topic should be to select an area that interests you. You will have to live with your choice for several weeks of hunting for information, reading, and writing. If you can satisfy your own curiosity in the process of fulfilling the assignment, so much the better! You will certainly enjoy the process more, and your interest will provide the momentum and motivation to carry you through the research and writing. You may prefer to research an area related to your major field of study or future career; on the other hand, if you have always wondered why black holes exist in space, a research paper presents a good opportunity for an investigation.

Go on to page 2.

Your second consideration should be whether or not it is possible to cover the topic adequately within the page limit set by your instructor. Keep in mind the difference between writing an essay, which is limited in scope only by your imagination, and a research paper, which must be documented and supported by evidence. No matter how good your intentions, there are some subjects that you just can't adequately research and summarize in a few pages. Whole books have been written about such broad topics as romanticism or women's rights; you won't even be able to scratch the surface in a small research paper. But you could focus on a particular aspect of women's rights, such as the campaign of British women for equal pay during World War II, or on the romantic elements of a particular author's work. These small pieces of larger wholes are manageable enough for you to deal with in a research paper. The problem, of course, is how to identify these small manageable parts when you're not yet an expert on the subject.

In most situations, there is an easy way and a hard way to proceed, and research is no exception. We are firm believers in doing things the easy way, and will take every opportunity, in the chapters of this unit, to point out shortcuts and timesavers. The process of selecting a topic is a good place to start saving time. Most of you have probably always used an inefficient method. For example, you are assigned to write a paper for your Enlightenment class, so you check out a stack of books on some broad subject like the eighteenth century, and start reading, hoping to come across something that will give you an idea for a topic. There is nothing wrong with this approach--if you have time on your hands. For those of you who don't, there is a much faster way. You can get a quick and concise overview of a field by consulting a SUBJECT ENCYCLOPEDIA. The subject encyclopedia will show you the whole picture, so that you can then decide which little corner of it to tackle in your research paper.

Go on to page 3.

Unlike the general encyclopedias (Britannica, Americana) that you have used for years, a subject encyclopedia concentrates on a specific field of knowledge, which it analyzes in much greater detail and depth than you will find in a general encyclopedia. Nearly every area of knowledge is covered by some sort of subject encyclopedia, which may run from one to several volumes. Some useful encyclopedias in the humanities are:

The Encyclopedia of Philosophy	REF B 41 .E5
Dictionary of the History of Ideas	REF CB 5 .D52
Dictionary of American History	REF E 174 .D52
Cambridge Encyclopedia of Russia and The Soviet Union	REF DK 14 .C35 1982
The Historical Encyclopedia of World War II	REF D 740 .E5213
Encyclopedia of World Literature in the 20th Century	REF PN 774 .L433
McGraw Hill Encyclopedia of World Drama	REF PN 1625 .M3
Encyclopedia of World Art	REF N 31 .E4833

An encyclopedia of broader scope, International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences (REF H 40 .A2 I5), also covers some topics in history and philosophy.

A subject encyclopedia can help you select a topic by:

-- providing an overview of your subject, including history, development and recent trends

-- defining the subfields and divisions of the subject, the component parts which make up the whole

-- using cross-references to point out the subject's relationship to similar topics

Go on to page 4.

If we go back to our Enlightenment example, and look up the subject in the Encyclopedia of Philosophy, we find an analytical article which explains the meaning of the term and identifies the important themes:

ENLIGHTENMENT is primarily a cultural historian's broad designation for a historical period, roughly the eighteenth century, in Western society. As a cultural period it is more closely linked with, indeed more dependent on, formal philosophical thought than any other in the West. "Enlightenment" and "Age of Reason" are, in customary usage, nearly interchangeable. There is, however, some tendency among historians of Western culture to use "Age of Reason" for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries together, and to confine "Enlightenment" to the eighteenth century, when the characteristic ideas and attitudes of rationalism had spread from a small group of advanced thinkers to a relatively large educated public.

Sources. The eighteenth-century public acquired its Enlightenment less through direct contact with the work of philosophers than through what we should now call "popularizers"—journalists, men of letters, the bright young talkers of the *salons*. Especially on the Continent, this group of propagandists of the Enlightenment were known as *philosophes*, from the French term for philosopher, and in most Western languages Voltaire, Diderot, Condorcet, Holbach, Beccaria and their peers are called *philosophes*, not philosophers. The distinction is by no means wholly unjustified, for these writers were *not* systematic philosophers. They scorned "metaphysics" (though not epistemology), and their basic concepts were indeed derived from their seventeenth-century predecessors, notably Bacon, Descartes, and Locke. Yet it can be argued from their actual works that Diderot or Voltaire, for example, are perhaps as deserving of the title, "philosopher," as, say, Nietzsche.

→ Two major themes in the history of formal philosophy took on special importance as they were absorbed into the thinking of the educated public of the Enlightenment.

→ First, in political philosophy, the development of the social contract theory from Hobbes through Locke to Rousseau was widely publicized, and became part of the vocabulary of ordinary political discussion both in Europe and in America, as did the concept of "natural rights." Some later historians have, of course, denied the importance of such ideas—as of all ideas—but the fact that they were widely used in the second half of the eighteenth century is undeniable. Second, in the theory of knowledge the classic sequence Locke-Berkeley-Hume-Kant by no means passed unnoticed among the general public. Here, however, it seems almost certain that Locke held his own among this public throughout the eighteenth century. Indeed, the importance of Locke for the world view of the Enlightenment can hardly be exaggerated. Historians have written of the "reception of Locke" on the Continent, using the analogy of the "reception" of Roman law in the Germanies.

→ Finally, in building the world view of the Enlightenment, the increasing prestige of natural science—then usually known as "natural philosophy"—played an important part. By the early eighteenth century, the achievements in mathematics, astronomy, and physics which culminated in Newton's *Principia* (1687) had penetrated widely if not deeply into the public mind of the West. That very modern phenomenon, "science made easy," began with a number of explanations of Newton's work, including a French translation of the *Principia* by Mme. de Châtellet with prefaces by Roger Cotes and Voltaire (Paris, 1759). Indeed Newton appears as the first of a line of culture heroes from among natural scientists that extends through Darwin to Einstein. No doubt the ladies and gentlemen who admired Newton were for the most part incapable of understanding the *Principia*, and, though some of them fashionably dabbled at home with scientific experiments, they had no very sophisticated concepts of scientific method. Science was for them, however, living, growing evidence that human beings, using their "natural" reasoning powers in a fairly obvious and teachable way, could not only understand the way things really are in the universe; they could understand what human beings are really like, and by combining this knowledge of nature and human nature, learn how to live better and happier lives.

The extent to which this learning process went on wholly outside formal educational institutions has often been exaggerated. The eighteenth century, for most universities, was indeed a low point, and secondary education too was often wholly "classical," much as it had been for centuries.

FIGURE 1. Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 1967. vol. 2. p. 519

Go on to page 5.

It concludes, seven pages later, with cross-references to related subjects, and a suggested bibliography for further reading.

We have amended in many ways the optimistic, rationalistic, positivistic faith of the Enlightenment. We have preserved important elements of the Judaeo-Christian tradition that the Jacobins thought (as did Condorcet) were about to disappear forever. Nonetheless, Westerners, and especially Americans, are still spiritual children of the Enlightenment. Did not Adlai Stevenson, in the midst of an electoral campaign, in which the audience has to be told what it already believes, state that "Progress is what happens when inevitability yields to necessity. And it is an article of the democratic faith that progress is a basic law of life."? Surely this could never have been said so plainly at any time before 1700.

(See also CLANDESTINE PHILOSOPHICAL LITERATURE IN FRANCE; DEISM; and ENCYCLOPÉDIE. See Enlightenment in Index for articles on individuals who played a part in the Enlightenment.)

Bibliography

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Crane Brinton, ed., *The Age of Reason Reader* (New York, 1956), also in paperback, is an anthology with introductory survey and bibliographical suggestions. See also Preserved Smith, *A History of Modern Culture*, 2 vols. (New York, 1930 and 1934), a very complete, detailed survey, also available in paperback (New York, 1962). F. E. Manuel, *The Age of Reason* (Ithaca, N.Y., 1951) is an excellent brief survey.

NINETEENTH-CENTURY STUDIES

The following books will give a good cross section of nineteenth-century interpretations of the Enlightenment: H. A. Taine, *Origins of Contemporary France*, Vols. 1 and 2, *The Ancient Regime*, especially the section entitled "The Spirit and the Doctrine," English translation by John Durand (New York, 1876); John Morley, *Voltaire* (London, 1871), *Rousseau*, 2 vols. (London, 1873), *Diderot and the Encyclopaedists*, 2 vols. (London, 1878), all three books later reprinted; Leslie Stephen, *English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, 2 vols. (London, 1876), later edition, paperback, 2 vols. (New York, 1962); Irving Babbitt, *Rousseau and Romanticism* (Boston, 1919), also paperback.

CONTEMPORARY STUDIES

Modern writers have considerably revised this nineteenth-century view. For a variety of critical estimates see Ernst Cassirer, *The Philosophy of the Enlightenment*, 2d ed., English translation by F. C. A. Koelln and J. P. Pettegrove (Boston, 1955); C. L. Becker, *The Heavenly City of the Eighteenth-Century Philosophers* (New Haven, 1932); R. O. Rockwood, ed., *Carl Becker's Heavenly City Revisited* (Ithaca, 1958); Paul Hazard, *The European Mind, 1680–1715* and *European Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, English translations by J. L. May (New Haven, 1953 and 1954); A. O. Lovejoy, *Essays in the History of Ideas* (Baltimore, 1952); J. B. Bury, *The Idea of Progress* (London, 1920); F. J. Teggart, ed., *The Idea of Progress* (Berkeley, 1925); F. C. Green, *Rousseau and the Idea of Progress* (New York, 1950); F. V. Sampson, *Progress in the Age of Reason* (Cambridge, Mass., 1956); L. I. Bredvold, *Brave New World of the Enlightenment* (Ann Arbor, 1961); H. N. Fairchild, *The Noble Savage* (New York, 1928); C. B. Tinker, *Nature's Simple Plan* (Princeton, 1922); Henry Vyverberg, *Historical Pessimism in the French Enlightenment* (Cambridge, Mass., 1958); Kingsley Martin, *The Rise of French Liberal Thought*, revised ed. (New York, 1954); F. E. Manuel, *The Eighteenth Century Confronts the Gods* and *The Prophets of Paris* (Cambridge, Mass., 1959 and 1962); A. Vartanian, *Diderot and Descartes* (Princeton, 1953); A. M. Wilson, *Diderot: The Testing Years, 1713–1759* (New York, 1957); Lester G. Crocker, *Age of Crisis: Man and World in French Eighteenth-Century Thought* (Baltimore, 1959); Ernst Cassirer, *Rousseau, Kant, Goethe* (Princeton, 1947); Elie Halévy, *Growth of Philosophic Radicalism* (Boston, 1945), also in paperback; John Plamenatz, *The English Utilitarians* (Oxford, 1958); G. P. Gooch, *English Democratic Ideas in the Seventeenth Century*, 2d ed. (Cambridge, 1919), also in paperback; Max Savelle, *Seeds of Liberty: The Genesis of the American Mind* (New York, 1948).

CRANE BRINTON

author of the article

FIGURE 2. Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 1967. vol. 2. p. 525

Go on to page 6.

The intervening text explains the important concepts within the subject, and identifies key individuals and their writings.

A MODEL OF ENLIGHTENMENT

"Enlightenment," like "humanism" or "romanticism," is a big general term through which we try to build up a mental construct out of a very great number of facts. No such construct can possibly include, without exception, all the facts of eighteenth-century culture. We might attempt to take a single real individual, and build from his life and work a man "typical" of the Enlightenment. Were we to do so, we could do much worse than to pick Thomas Jefferson. Even more representative would be a combination of Jefferson, Franklin, and Thomas Paine; in fact, the construction of a nonexistent but "typical" enlightened man is by no means a bad approach to this classic problem. (It should be noted that colonial and early national America was very much a part of the Enlightenment.) Here, however, we shall deal directly with ideas in order to construct a kind of "model" of the world view of the Enlightenment, fully aware that in fact we are not constructing a model even in the sense now fashionable in such social sciences as economics, but are using an old and well-tried literary device—that is, empirical, even commonsensical, generalization.

Three key clusters of ideas form our model of the world view of the Enlightenment: Reason, Nature, Progress.

Reason. Reason was to the enlightened man a kind of common sense sharpened and made subtler by training in logic and "natural philosophy" (science). Like any other physiological function, reason was held to work always and in substantially the same way in all human beings as Nature designed them. But—and this is important—in enlightened eyes, environmental conditions (institutional and cultural environment, rather than physical environment—in temperate climates at any rate), had in the West in the eighteenth century corrupted the normal physiological working of Reason in most human beings. For this corruption the eighteenth century held especially responsible the wider cultural environment. Church, state, social, and economic class, superstition, ignorance, prejudice, poverty, and vice all seemed to work together to impede the proper functioning of Reason. The *philosophes*, could they have been polled in the modern way, would probably have ranked the Roman Catholic church—indeed, all Christian churches—as the greatest single corrupting influence. Priests were selfish, cruel, intolerant. Voltaire's "crush the infamous thing" (*écrasez l'infâme*) rang through the century. But at bottom the great evil of the church, for the enlightened, was its transcendental and supernatural base, which put faith and revelation above reason.

In the great French *Encyclopédie*, under the article on *philosophe*, appears the revealing sentence, "Reason is to the *philosophe* what grace is to the Christian." And just as grace is available to the true Christian, so Reason, for the *philosophe*, is available to the truly enlightened, once the proper environmental conditions are achieved. The *philosophes* and their followers certainly held that the necessary environmental changes would take some time and effort, though Condorcet in his *Sketch for a Historical Picture of the Human Mind* (*Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain*, 1794) held that Western man was on the threshold of the final push into a wholly reasonable world. Moreover, in this reasonable world, if there might persist some inequalities in reasoning power among men, these would not be considerable. Helvétius, in his *Concerning the Mind* (*De l'Esprit*, 1758), is convinced that potentially all men have roughly equal powers of understanding.

Locke, in his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding* (1690), provided the philosophical and psychological foundation on which the *philosophes* constructed their faith in Reason. For Locke denied all "innate ideas," among which were the Christian truths of revelation, and held the mind to be a *tabula rasa* on which experience (that is, environment) inscribed a content. Obviously, if you can control this experience you can control the formation of the mind, the character—all that counts in a man. This sturdy faith in "cultural engineering," new, as a widespread one, in its assertion of the possibility of changing all human beings for the good by changing their environment, and in particular their education, from infancy on, has survived in diminished forms to this day.

Nature. Nature, the second great cluster of ideas in our model of Enlightenment, is closely meshed with that of Reason. In perhaps oversimple terms, Reason, properly working, enabled human beings to discover, or rediscover, Nature beneath the concealing corruptions of religion, social structure, convention, and indeed, beneath the often misleading impressions of sense experience not properly organized by Reason. Though the average enlightened man would not have admitted it, this Nature was in part a hypostatized conception of the beautiful and the good. It must be understood against two antitheses. First, there is the "super-" or "supranatural"—the miracle, the revealed truths of religion. For the enlightened, all these are simply figments of the imagination, nonexistent, indeed at bottom priestly inventions designed to keep men ignorant of the ways of Reason and Nature. Second, there is the "unnatural." Unlike the supernatural, the unnatural does indeed exist. The unnatural, the artificial, the burdens of irrational customs and traditions accumulated through historic time, are for the enlightened the form evil takes in this world.

FIGURE 3. Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 1967. vol. 2. p. 520.

Go on to page 7.

This makes it simple to choose one particular facet of a large subject. You can move from the general

Enlightenment

to

to

Concept of Reason
(subdivision)

the specific

to

John Locke's theory
of reason
(further subdivision)

Depending upon the length of your paper, you might even want to compare the concept of Reason as used by two different Enlightenment writers, such as Locke and Helvetius.

Subject encyclopedias serve another useful purpose. In some of the chapters which follow, we will discuss the problem of SUBJECT HEADINGS, or finding the appropriate words to use in searching for information about your topic. Subject encyclopedias can help you get started by explaining the synonyms (some of which may never have occurred to you) used to describe your topic. Make a note of these synonyms as you find them in the text.

ENLIGHTENMENT is primarily a cultural historian's broad designation for a historical period, roughly the eighteenth century, in Western society. As a cultural period it is more closely linked with, indeed more dependent on, formal philosophical thought than any other in the West. "Enlightenment" and "Age of Reason" are, in customary usage, nearly interchangeable. There is, however, some tendency among historians of Western culture to use "Age of Reason" for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries together, and to confine "Enlightenment" to the eighteenth century, when the characteristic ideas and attitudes of rationalism had spread from a small group of advanced thinkers to a relatively large educated public.

synonyms

FIGURE 4. Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 1967. vol. 2 p. 519.

Go on to page 8.

Finally, be advised that the way you have probably always used an encyclopedia, thumbing through the pages until you find your subject, is another example of the inefficient way to proceed. Always start by locating your subject in the index first, because the index will point out articles about related subjects which also happen to mention the subject which you are investigating.

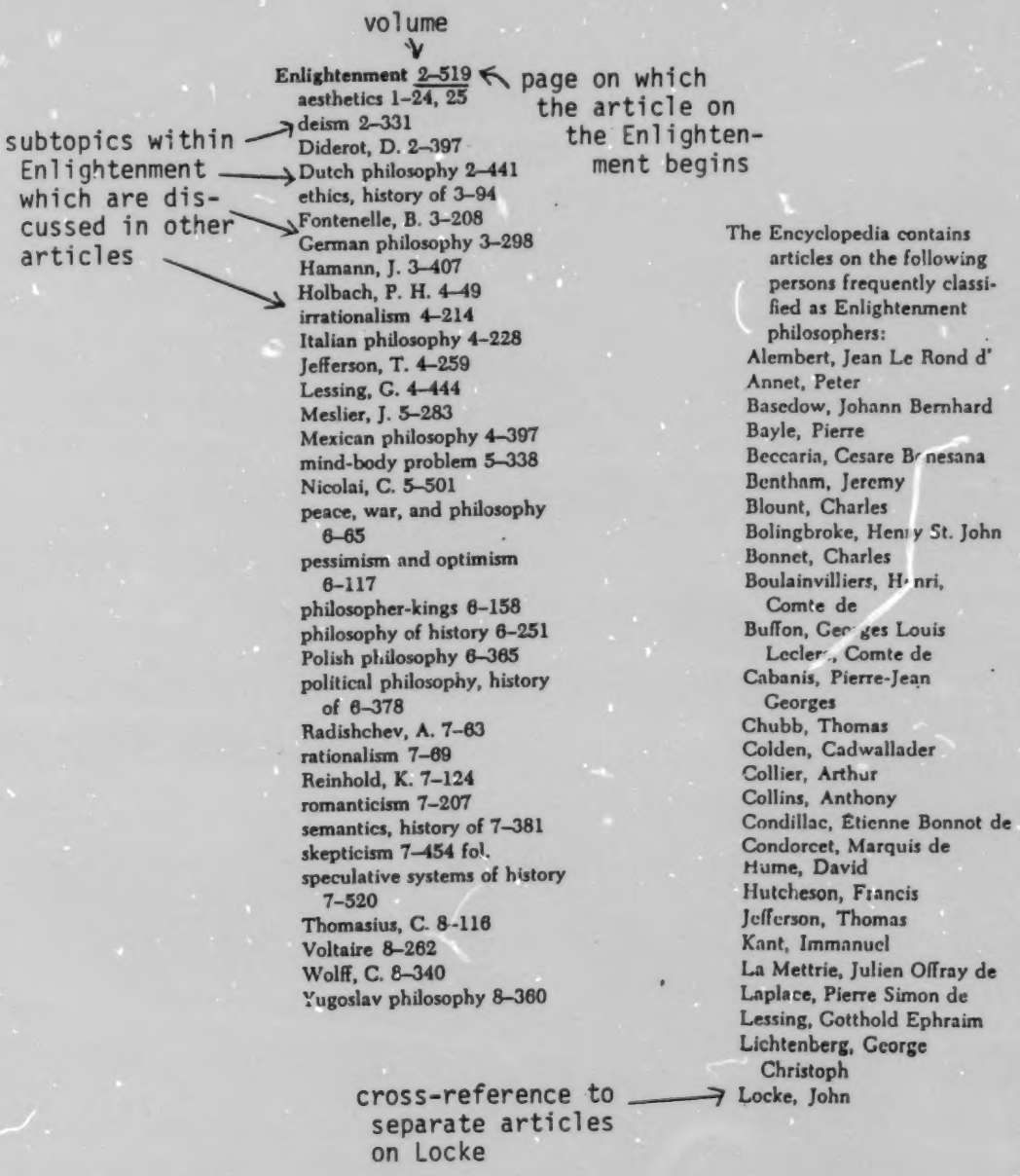


FIGURE 5. Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 1967. vol. 8. p. 424.

Go on to page 9.

Which of the following subjects would be a manageable topic for a research paper of six to eight pages?

(a) Renaissance literature (Turn to page 10)

(b) Literary censorship in 20th century Russia (Turn to page 11)

(c) Military history of World War II (Turn to page 12)

Well, "Renaissance literature" is admittedly narrower than just "Renaissance," but that's about the only point in its favor. Are you planning to cover all the Renaissance authors of Western Europe in a few pages? Go back to page 2 and review the first paragraph. Then try the question again.

Excellent, you chose one small aspect of the large subject of modern Russian literature.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand how to select a topic, you may go on to Chapter 2.

You could spend more than six pages on D-Day alone. Review page 2 and then try the question again.

Chapter 2

FINDING BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Once you have selected your topic, you are ready to begin the search for information. At this point, most people go directly to the card catalog to look for books. While there is nothing inherently "wrong" with this approach, it does have one important limitation. A card catalog lists only those books which are available in any given library. The smaller the library, the less you will be able to find out about your topic.

A more comprehensive approach at this early stage of your research is to look for BIBLIOGRAPHIES of your topic. A bibliography is simply a list of books and articles about a given subject, the same kind of list that you will add to your research paper to indicate the sources of your information. While the bibliography for your research paper will be short, some bibliographies try to identify everything ever written about a subject, and are so long that they are published as books.

A bibliography can help you in two important ways:

(1) It identifies all the important books and articles that have been written about your subject, so that you can make Interlibrary Loan requests for those that are unavailable in our library.

(2) It saves you time. Since someone has already spent hours uncovering sources of information about your subject, you don't have to.

Go on to page 2.

You can find bibliographies by using Bibliographic Index, which lists bibliographies published as books or as parts of books, pamphlets, and periodical articles. Both English and foreign language bibliographies are included, and each one contains at least fifty items; shorter bibliographies are not included. Bibliographic Index is published in two semiannual issues, which are cumulated (combined) in one volume at the end of the year.

In order to find bibliographies on John Locke, the topic we selected in Chapter 1, we would first look up the term in the most recent volume of Bibliographic Index, and then in the preceding volumes. Each source listed under the subject heading, "Locke, John, 1632-1704" is called an ENTRY. The entries under the sample below show bibliographies that are included in four books. The parts of an entry are indicated by arrows.

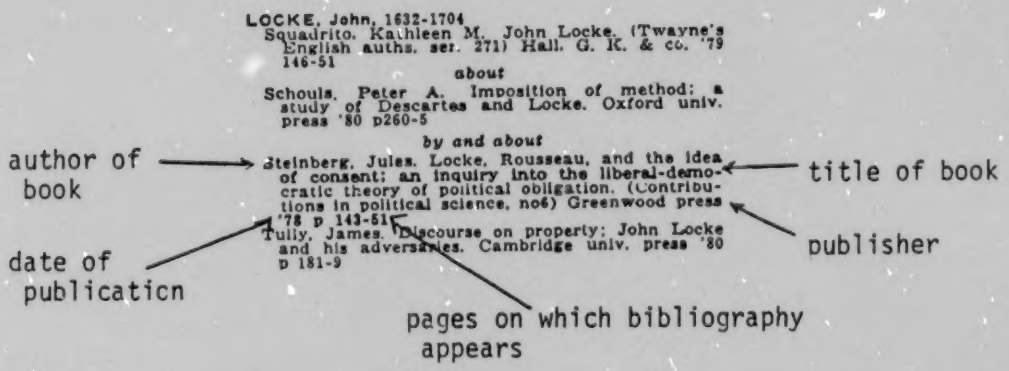

LOCKE, John, 1632-1704
Squadrito, Kathleen M. John Locke. (Twayne's English auths. ser. 271) Hall, G. K. & co. '79 146-51
about
Schouls, Peter A. Imposition of method: a study of Descartes and Locke. Oxford univ. press '80 p260-5
by and about
Steinberg, Jules. Locke, Rousseau, and the idea of consent: an inquiry into the liberal-democratic theory of political obligation. (Contributions in political science, no6) Greenwood press '78 p 143-51
Tully, James. Discourse on property: John Locke and his adversaries. Cambridge univ. press '80 p 181-9
author of book
title of book
publisher
date of publication
pages on which bibliography appears

FIGURE 6. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 366.

Go on to page 3.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Although most of the bibliographies in Bibliographic Index are attached to a book about the subject, you will also find some which have been independently published as books or pamphlets.

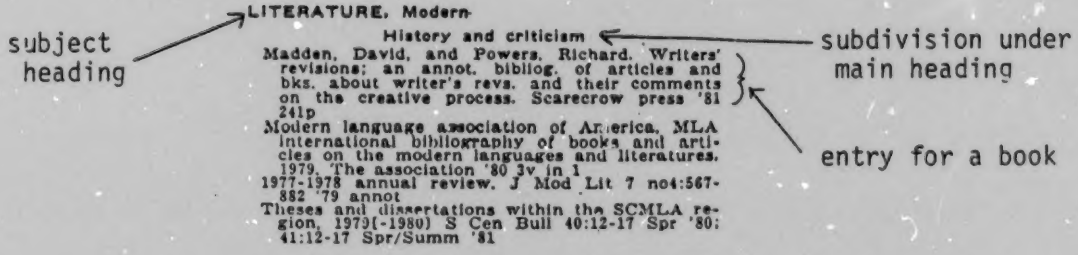

subject heading
LITERATURE, Modern
History and criticism
subdivision under main heading
Madden, David, and Powers, Richard. Writers' revisions: an annot. bibliog. of articles and bks. about writer's revs. and their comments on the creative process. Scarecrow press '81 241p
entry for a book
Modern language association of America. MLA international bibliography of books and articles on the modern languages and literatures. 1979. The association '80 3v in 1
1977-1978 annual review. J Mod Lit 7 no4:567-882 '79 annot
Theses and dissertations within the SCMLA region, 1979(-1980) S Cen Bull 40:12-17 Spr '80; 41:12-17 Spr/Summ '81

FIGURE 7 (a). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 363

You can easily tell the difference between an entry for a bibliography which is part of a book and one which is a book or pamphlet.

Book which includes bibliography

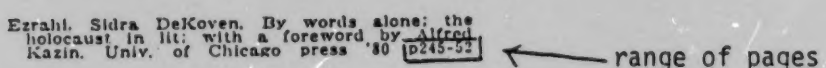

Ezrahi, Sidra DeKoven. By words alone: the holocaust in lit: with a foreword by Alfred Kazin. Univ. of Chicago press '80 p245-52
range of pages on which the bibliography appears

FIGURE 7 (b). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 286.

Book

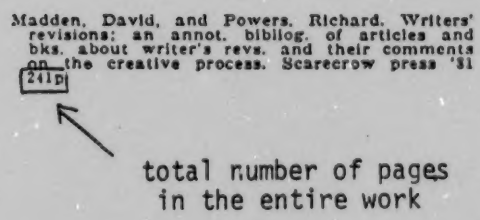

Madden, David, and Powers, Richard. Writers' revisions: an annot. bibliog. of articles and bks. about writer's revs. and their comments on the creative process. Scarecrow press '81 241p
total number of pages in the entire work

FIGURE 7 (c). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 363.

Go on to page 4.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

An entry for a bibliography published as part of a periodical article would appear as follows:

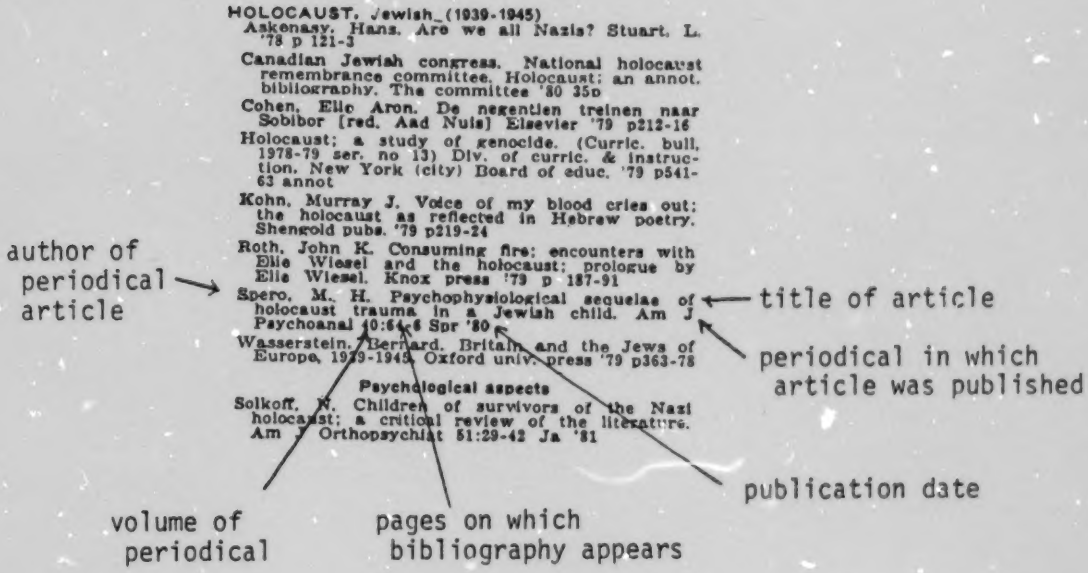

HOLOCAUST, Jewish (1939-1945)
Askenasy, Hans. Are we all Nazis? Stuart, L. '78 p 121-3
Canadian Jewish congress. National holocaust remembrance committee. Holocaust; an annot. bibliography. The committee '80 35p
Cohen, Elie Aron. De negentien treinen naar Sobibor [red. Aad Nuis] Elsevier '79 p212-16
Holocaust; a study of genocide. (Curric. bull, 1978-79 ser. no 13) Div. of curric. & instruction. New York (city) Board of educ. '79 p541-63 annot
Kohn, Murray J. Voice of my blood cries out; the holocaust as reflected in Hebrew poetry. Shengold pubs. '79 p219-24
Roth, John K. Consuming fire; encounters with Elie Wiesel and the holocaust; prologue by Elie Wiesel. Knox press '79 p 187-91
Spero, M. H. Psychophysiological sequelae of holocaust trauma in a Jewish child. Am J Psychoanal 40:64-6 Spr '80
Wasserstein, Bernard. Britain and the Jews of Europe, 1939-1945. Oxford univ. press '79 p363-78
Psychological aspects
Solkoff, N. Children of survivors of the Nazi holocaust; a critical review of the literature. Am J Orthopsychiat 51:29-42 Ja '81
author of periodical article
title of article
periodical in which article was published
publication date
volume of periodical
pages on which bibliography appears

FIGURE 8. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 286.

Go on to page 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The titles of periodicals are often abbreviated in the entry; you will have to check the list of abbreviations at the front of the volume to get the full title.

TOLSTOI, Lev Nikolaevich, graf, 1828-1910
Lehrman, Edgar H. Guide to the Russian texts of Tolstoy's War & peace. Ardis '80 p209-17

about

Sorokin, Boris. Tolstoy in prerevolutionary Russian criticism [pub] for Miami university. Ohio state univ. press '79 p313-24
Wreath, P. J. and Wreath, A. I. Leo Tolstoi: a bibliog. of criticism in English, from the late 19th cent. through 1979. Can Am Slavic Stud 14:466-512 Wint '80

by and about

Tolstoi, Lev Nikolaevich. Portable Tolstoy; sel. and with a critical introd, biographical summary, and bibliog. by John Bayley. Viking press '78 p887-8
Wasiolek, Edward. Tolstoy's major fiction. Univ. of Chicago press '78 p227-51

FIGURE 9 (a). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 610.

PERIODICAL ABBREVIATIONS

Behavior Ther—Behavior Therapy
Behaviour Res & Ther—Behaviour Research and Therapy
Bell System Tech J—Bell System Technical Journal
Bibliog Soc Am Pa—Bibliographical Society of America. Papers
Bilingual R—Bilingual Review
Biol Bull—Biological Bulletin
BioScience—BioScience
Bk Coll—Book Collector
Booklist—American Library Association. Booklist
Bot Gaz—Botanical Gazette
Brit J Criminol—British Journal of Criminology, Delinquency and Deviant Social Behavior
Brit J Educ Psychol—British Journal of Educational Psychology
Brit J Math & Stat Psychol—British Journal of Mathematical & Statistical Psychology
Brit J Med Psychol—British Journal of Medical Psychology
Brit J Pol Sci—British Journal of Political Science
Brit J Psychol—British Journal of Psychology
Brit J Social & Clin Psychol—British Journal of Social and Clinical Psychology
Brontë Soc Trans—Brontë Society. Bradford. Transactions
Browning Inst Stud—Browning Institute Studies
Bryologist—Bryologist
Buch & Bibl—Buch und Bibliothek
Bull Bibliog—Bulletin of Bibliography
Bull Narcotics—Bulletin on Narcotics
Bull Psychol—Bulletin de Psychologie

CRC Crit R Environ Control—CRC Critical Reviews in Environmental Control
Cahiers Géog Québec—Cahiers de Géographie de Québec
Cahiers Monde Russe & Sov—Cahiers du Monde Russe et Soviétique
Cambrian Law R—Cambrian Law Review
Can-Am Slavic Stud—Canadian-American Slavic Studies
Can Geog—Canadian Geographer
Can J Linguistics—Canadian Journal of Linguistics

Conn Law R—Connecticut Law Review
Contemp Educ Psychol—Contemporary Educational Psychology
Cornell Hotel & Rest Adm Q—Cornell Hotel and Restaurant Administration Quarterly
Corrosion—Corrosion
Cortex—Cortex
Cosmetics & Toiletries—Cosmetics and Toiletries
Counsel Educ & Superv—Counselor Education and Supervision
Criminology—Criminology
Cross Currents—Cross Currents
Curr Anthropol—Current Anthropology
Curr Bibliog African Affairs—Current Bibliography on African Affairs
Curric Inquiry—Curriculum Inquiry

Dance Mag—Dance Magazine
Demography—Demography
Deutsch Vierteljahrs Literaturwiss & Geistesgesch—Deutsche Vierteljahrsschrift für Literaturwissenschaft und Geistesgeschichte
Devel Psychobiol—Developmental Psychobiology
Devel Psychol—Developmental Psychology
Disasters—Disasters
Doc Bibl—Documentación Bibliotecológia
Dreiser Newsletter—Dreiser Newsletter
Duke Law J—Duke Law Journal

E Eur Q—East European Quarterly
Early Child Devel & Care—Early Child Development and Care
Ecology—Ecology
Econ Bot—Economic Botany
Econ Geog—Economic Geography
Econ Geol—Economic Geology
Econ Hist R—Economic History Review
Econ Inquiry—Economic Inquiry
Econ J—Economic Journal
Economica—Economica
Educ & Psychol Meas—Educational and Psychological Measurement

FIGURE 9 (b). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. viii.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Go on to page 6.

Look at the two sample entries below. One is a pamphlet, the other is part of a book. Which one is the pamphlet?

(a)

Cable, Carole. Leonardo da Vinci; architect and urban planner. (Architecture ser. bibliog. A-593) Vance bibliogs. '81 13p (Turn to page 7)

FIGURE 10 (a). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 356.

(b)

Rosci, Marco. Hidden Leonardo [tr. from the Italian by John Gilbert] Phaidon '78 p 183-9 (Turn to page 8)

FIGURE 10 (b). Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 356.

Correct. Since the total number of pages is given, this entry is a separate publication; it is not part of a book or journal article.

Go on to page 9.

No, you are mistaken. Review page 3 and see if you can figure out why. Then turn to page 7 for the correct answer.

Always be sure to note the publication date of a bibliography. The older ones will not include the most recently published material.

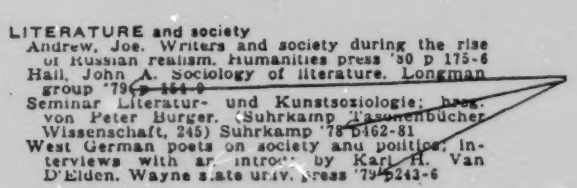

LITERATURE and society
Andrew, Joe. Writers and society during the rise of Russian realism. Humanities press '80 p 175-6
Hall, John A. Sociology of literature. Longman group '79 p 164-9
Seminar Literatur- und Kunstsoziologie; hrsg. von Peter Burger. (Suhrkamp Taschenbücher Wissenschaft, 245) Suhrkamp '78 0462-81
West German poets on society and politics; interviews with ar. intro by Karl H. Van D'Elden. Wayne state univ. press '79 0243-6
publication dates

FIGURE 11. Bibliographic Index, 1981. p. 364.

Then, after you have the bibliography in hand, check the introdiction or preface to determine the SCOPE, the limits that the author set for himself in compiling the work. Some bibliographies are limited to materials published within a particular span of years (e.g. 1970-1980) or to a particular format (e.g. books but not periodical articles). Some bibliographies are comprehensive, covering everything ever published about the subject; others are selective, and include only publications which the author considers most important.

Once you have compiled a list of bibliographies on your topic, you can find out which ones are available in our Library by looking in the card catalog. In order to use the card catalog effectively, you will need to understand some of its special features. Answer the questions about using Bibliographic Index which appear on page 10, and then turn to Chapter 3, which explains the card catalog.

NAME: _____ INSTRUCTOR: _____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

Look up "Adolf Hitler" in any recent volume of Bibliographic Index. Write the number or date of the volume you choose here _____ _____.

1. Look at the first entry under "Adolf Hitler" and copy the entry exactly as it appears on the page. (If the first entry is in a foreign language, choose the next one that appears in English.)

   Is the bibliography in this entry part of a book, part of a periodical article, or a separate publication?

2. Give the author(s)

   Title of the publication.

   Date published.

   Length of the bibliography.

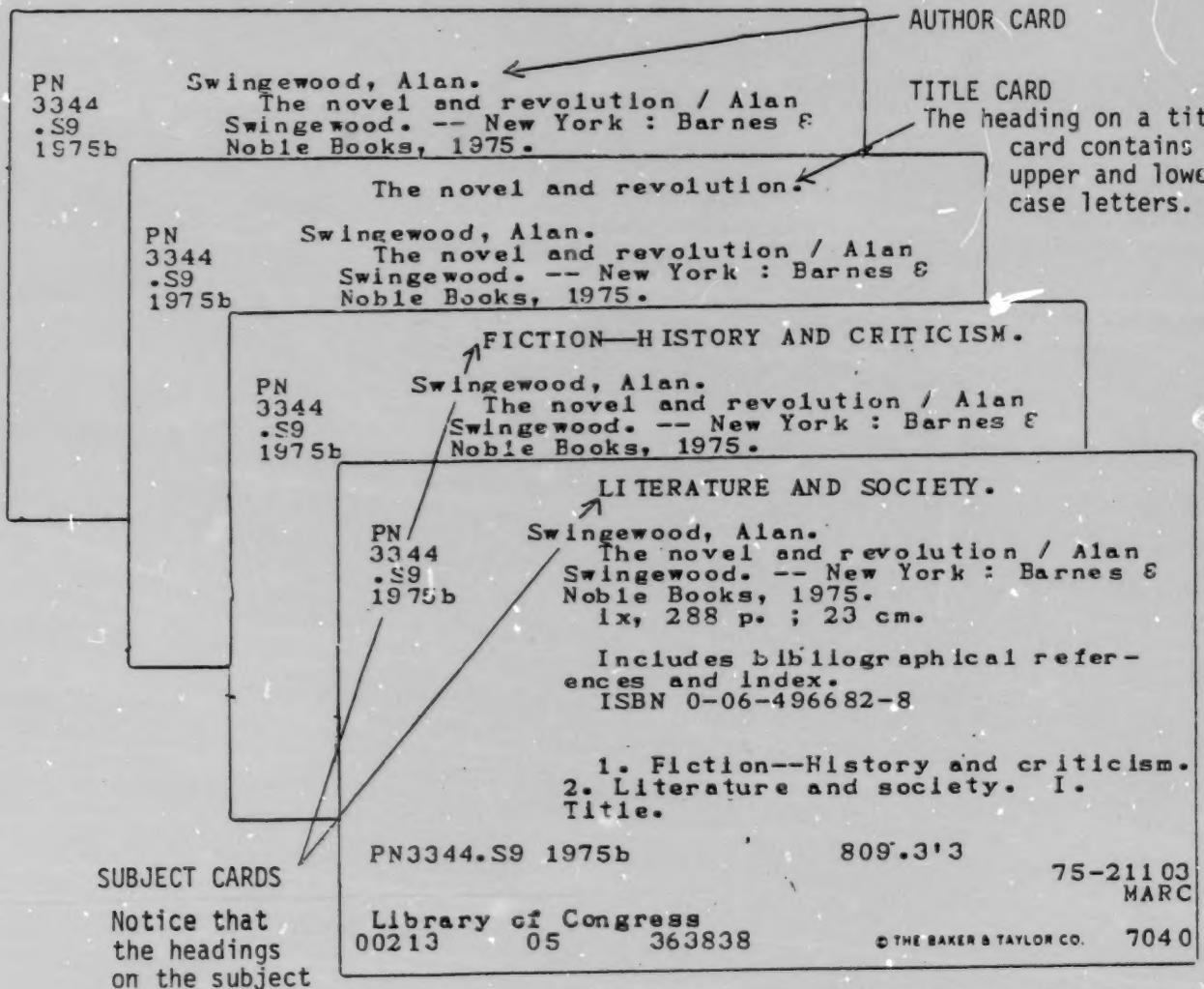
Chapter 3

THE CARD CATALOG

The CARD CATALOG is an index to all the books, audio-visual materials, and sound recordings in the library. The catalog of the VC/UHV Library is divided into two separate physical parts:

AUTHOR/TITLE CATALOG. This section contains a card for the author(s) and title of every book in the library.

SUBJECT CATALOG. Each nonfiction book in the Author/Title catalog also has one or more cards in the Subject catalog filed under SUBJECT HEADINGS, which describe what the book is about.


AUTHOR CARD
TITLE CARD
The heading on a title card contains both upper and lower case letters.
PN
3344
.S9
1975b
Swingewood, Alan.
The novel and revolution / Alan Swingewood. -- New York : Barnes & Noble Books, 1975.
The novel and revolution.
FICTION—HISTORY AND CRITICISM.
LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.
Swingewood, Alan.
The novel and revolution / Alan Swingewood. -- New York : Barnes & Noble Books, 1975.
ix, 288 p. ; 23 cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 0-06-496682-8
1. Fiction--History and criticism. 2. Literature and society. I. Title.
PN3344.S9 1975b
809.3'3
75-21103
MARC
Library of Congress
00213 05 363838
© THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO.
7040
SUBJECT CARDS
Notice that the headings on the subject cards are all in CAPITAL LETTERS.

We will discuss the Subject Catalog in the next chapter. For now, we will concentrate on the Author/Title Catalog.

Go on to page 2

Even when you know the author or exact title of the book you need, you may have trouble finding it in the card catalog, unless you understand the order in which the cards are filed.

When you use a dictionary, you find the words in LETTER BY LETTER alphabetical order. Catalog cards are not filed in the same kind of letter by letter order that you are used to in a dictionary--they are filed WORD BY WORD.

The dictionary's letter by letter method ignores spaces between words in names and phrases, and treats them as though they were one continuous word. The word by word method used in card catalogs treats each word in a name, title or subject heading as a complete alphabetical unit.

For example:

WORD BY WORD (as in card catalog)	LETTER BY LETTER (as in dictionary)
San Marcos	Sandburg, Carl
sand painting	sand painting
Sandburg, Carl	sandstorm
sandstorm	San Marcos

Go on to page 3.

Libraries have developed FILING RULES to take care of some of the special problems of filing cards in the catalog. We will discuss some of the most important ones:

1. When a title begins with the articles a, an, or the, we ignore them and file the card alphabetically by the next word.

   For example: A Midsummer Night's Dream is filed under Midsummer

2. Abbreviations are filed as though they were spelled out.

   For example: St. is filed as though it were Saint.

   Mr. is filed as though it were Mister.

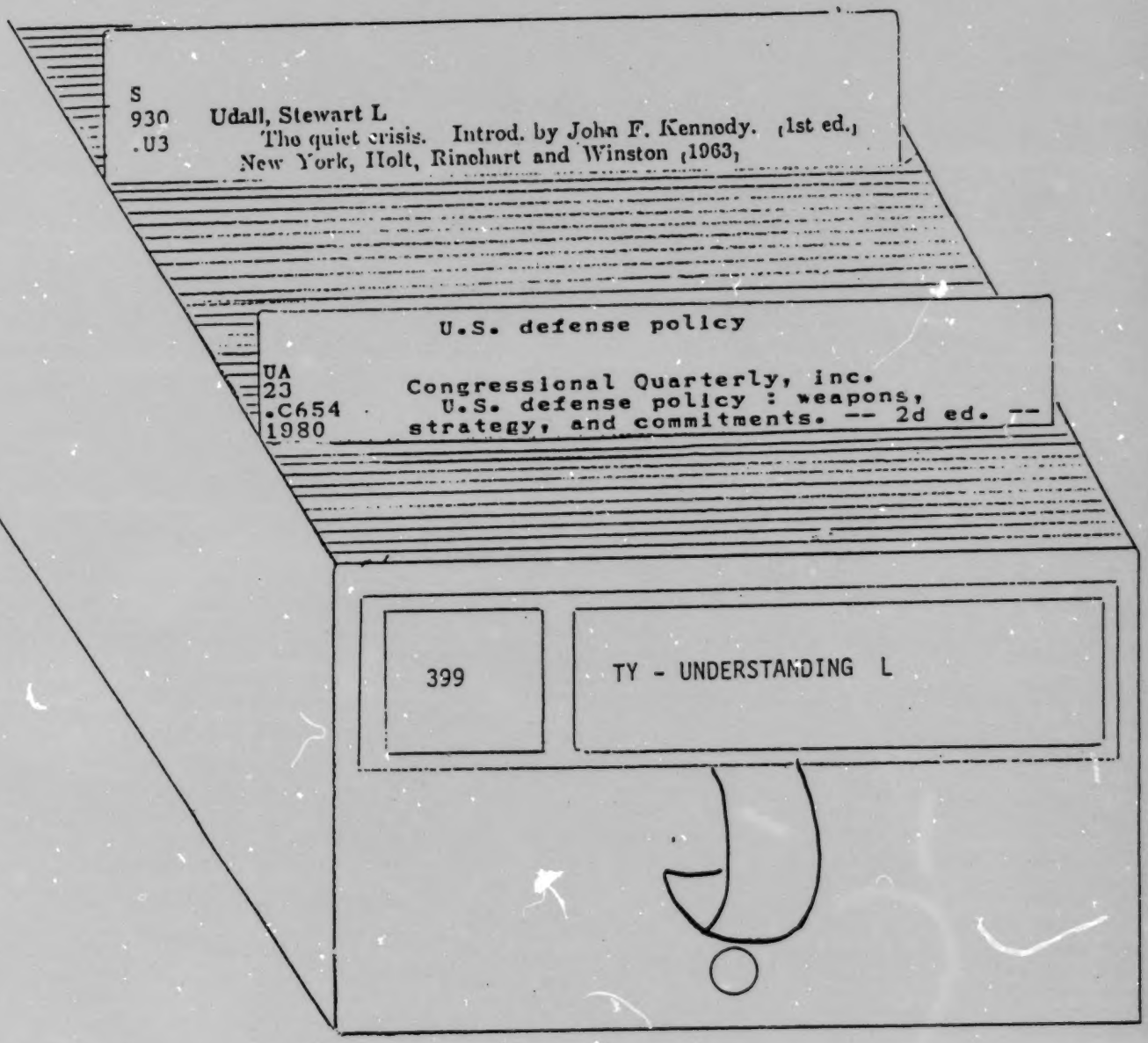
3. A proper name on an author card is filed before that same name when it appears as the first word on a title card.

   For example: Dickens, Charles is filed before the title Dickens and the Novel.

Go on to page 4.

4. Initials and acronyms are filed at the beginning of each new letter of the alphabet, before any words beginning with that letter.

   The catalog drawer simulation below shows that U. S. Defense Policy is filed where the letter "U" begins in the drawer, and before Udall, Stuart and other authors whose names begin with "U".


S
930 Udall, Stewart L
.U3 The quiet crisis. Introd. by John F. Kennedy. (1st ed.)
New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston (1963)
U.S. defense policy
UA
23 Congressional Quarterly, inc.
.C654 U.S. defense policy : weapons,
1980 strategy, and commitments. -- 2d ed. --
399
TY - UNDERSTANDING L

Go on to page 5.

5. Some libraries file numbers as though they were spelled out:

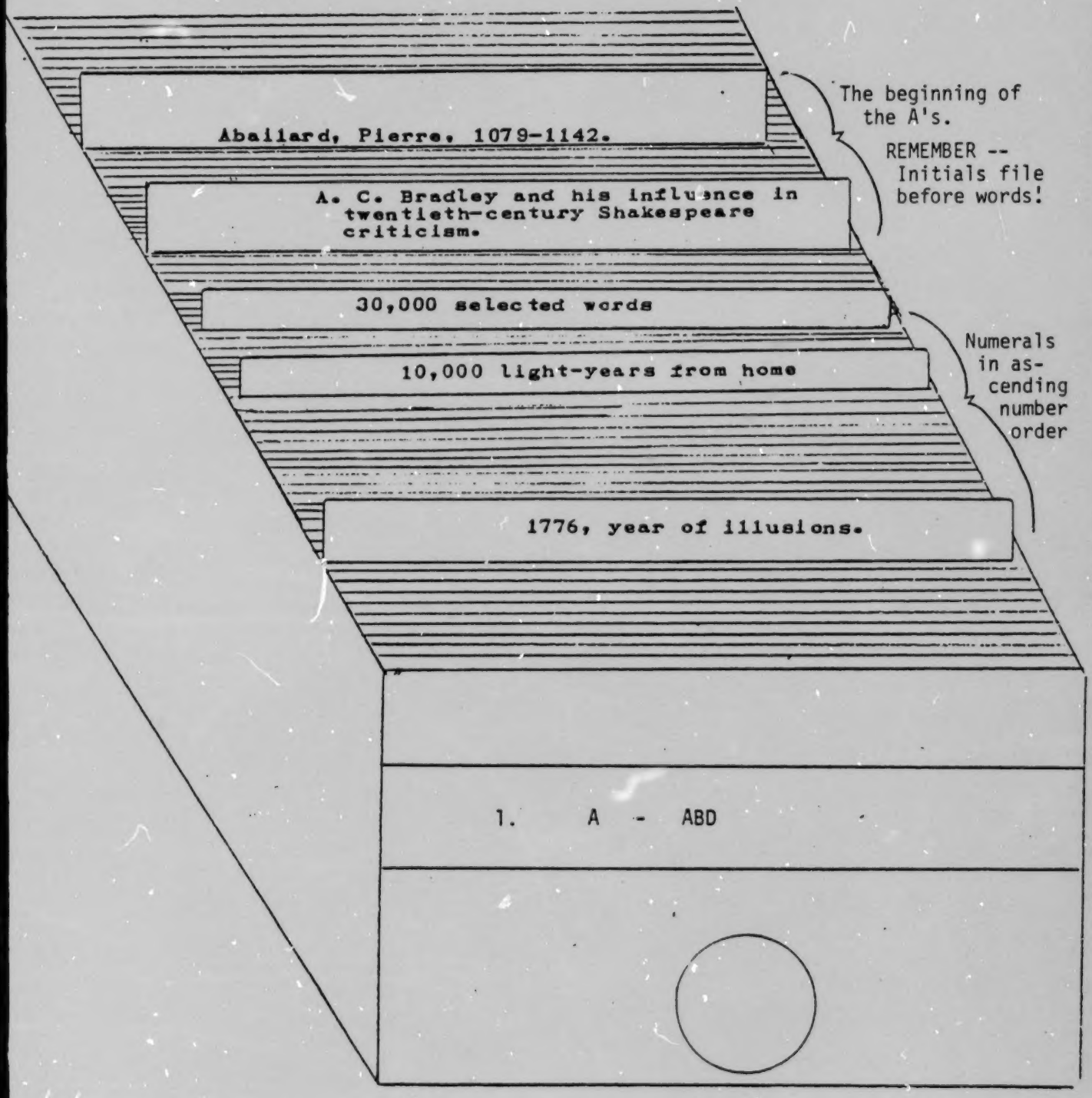
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea would be filed in the T's as though it were Twenty-thousand.

In the VC/UHV catalog, however, numbers which are written as numerals are filed in numerical order in the first catalog drawer before the A's.

Therefore: 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea would be filed after 10,000 Light Years from Home, and before any words beginning with the letter "A".

THOROUGHLY CONFUSED????

Go on to page 6 for a complete example.


Abailard, Pierre, 1079-1142.
A. C. Bradley and his influence in twentieth-century Shakespeare criticism.
30,000 selected words
10,000 light-years from home
1776, year of illusions.
1. A - ABD
The beginning of the A's.
REMEMBER -- Initials file before words!
Numerals in ascending number order

Go on to page 7.

Is the following filing sequence correct?

Black American Writers

Black, Stephen

Mr. Kipling's Army

Models of Moral Education

Modelski, George

Moscow Diary

Yes. (Turn to page 8)

No. (Turn to page 9)

No, you are incorrect.

Review Page 7 and see if you can find your mistake. Then start again from there.

Right! The filing order was incorrect.

Is it correct now?

Black, Stephen
Black American Writers
Mr. Kipling's Army
Modelski, George
Models of Moral Education
Moscow Diary

Yes. (Turn to page 10)

No. (Turn to page 11)

No, you are incorrect.

We corrected one error:

Wrong: Black American Writers

Black, Stephen

Right: Black, Stephen

Black American Writers

When an author's last name and the first word of a title are the same, the author is filed first.

We made an additional error, however. Review the discussion on WORD BY WORD filing on page 2. Then turn to page 11 for the correct answer.

Good! You noticed that Models of Moral Education should come before Modelski.

Remember that you can look up a book by either its author or its title. If you do not find it under one, you should double check under the other. Catalog cards are now printed by computer, but they must still be filed by mere fumble-fingered humans, and we may have accidentally misfiled the one you are looking for.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand filing order, you may go on to page 12.

Once you have located the catalog card for the book you are seeking, you have a decision to make: you must decide whether or not the book is appropriate for your purpose. You can do this without making a trip upstairs to search for the book on the shelf, if you understand how to decipher the information on the catalog card.

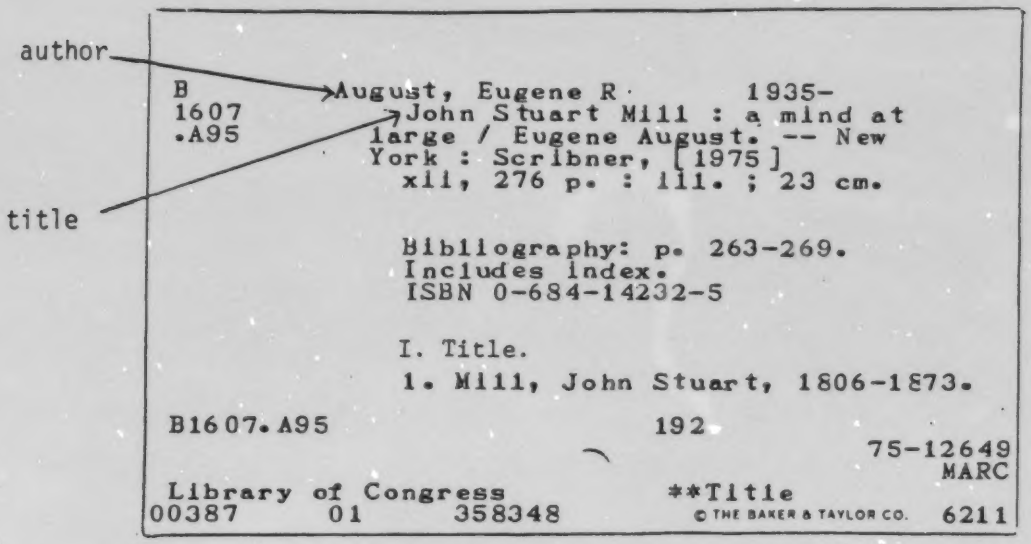
(Note: In the olden days, before xeroxing and computers, catalog cards had to be individually typed. Many libraries saved time and money by typing the full descriptive information about the book on the author card only. The author card was called the MAIN ENTRY, and the title and subject cards - with minimal information, were ADDED ENTRIES. If you have looked up an older book by one of these added entry cards, you may need to use the author card in order to get a full description of the book's contents.)

Go on to page 13.

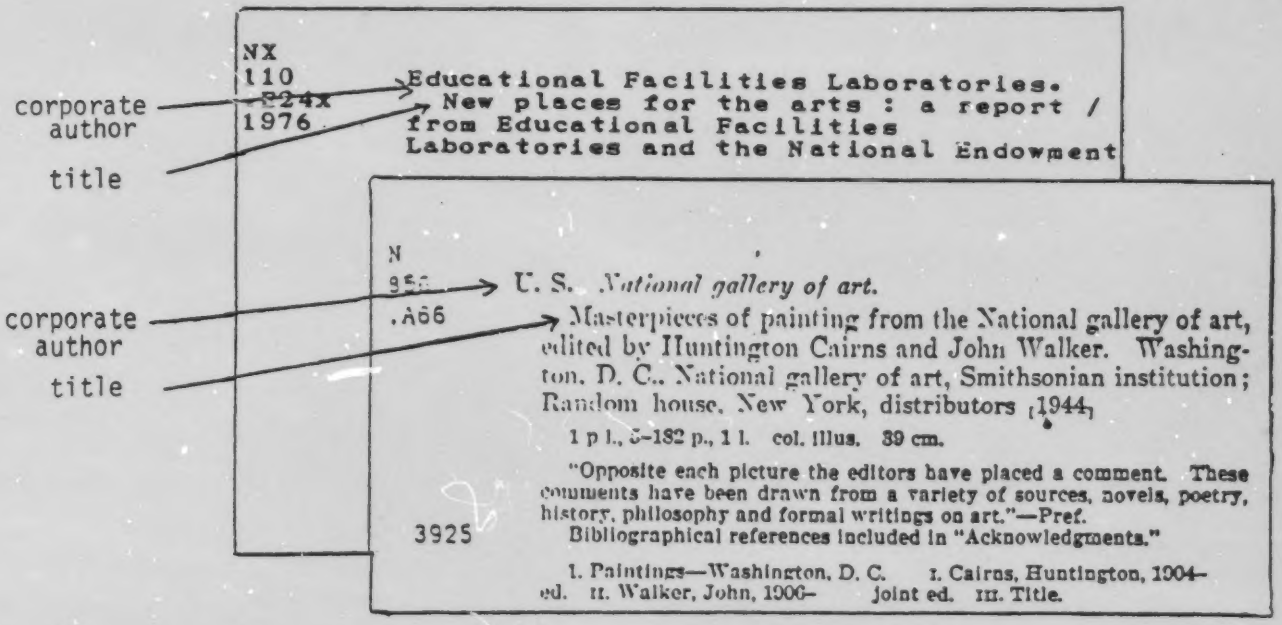
When you begin to look up books by subject headings, you may sometimes have a problem deciding what the correct author and title of the book are. This is because an author is not necessarily an individual. Governments, societies, institutions, and committees can also be authors: we call them CORPORATE AUTHORS.

The author's name, whether personal or corporate, is always printed near the first line of the call number, and the title is indented underneath it.

This is an example of a book by a personal author:

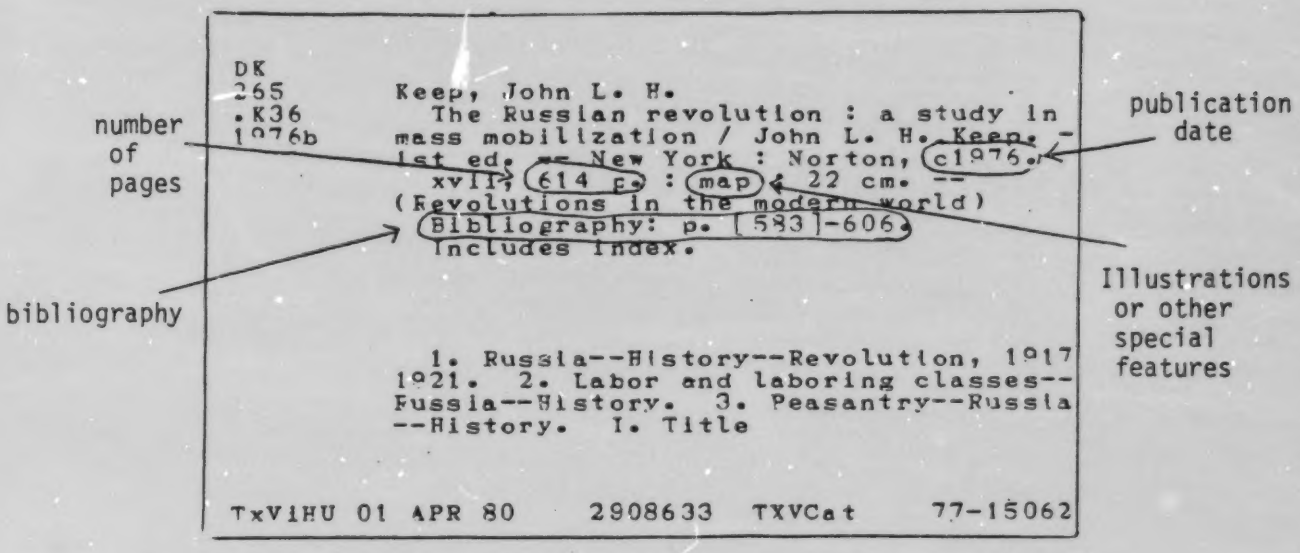


These are examples of books by corporate authors:


corporate author
title
NX
110
.E24x
1976
Educational Facilities Laboratories.
New places for the arts : a report / from Educational Facilities Laboratories and the National Endowment
corporate author
title
N
9[illegible]
.A66
U. S. National gallery of art.
Masterpieces of painting from the National gallery of art, edited by Huntington Cairns and John Walker. Washington, D. C., National gallery of art, Smithsonian institution; Random house, New York, distributors [1944]
1 p. l., 3-182 p., 1 l. col. illus. 39 cm.
"Opposite each picture the editors have placed a comment. These comments have been drawn from a variety of sources, novels, poetry, history, philosophy and formal writings on art."—Pref.
Bibliographical references included in "Acknowledgments."
3925
1. Paintings—Washington, D. C. 2. Cairns, Huntington, 1904- ed. II. Walker, John, 1900- joint ed. III. Title.

Go on to page 14.

Important items to note on a catalog card are:


DK
265
.K36
1976b
Keep, John L. H.
The Russian revolution : a study in mass mobilization / John L. H. Keep. - 1st ed. -- New York : Norton, c1976.
xvii, 614 p. : map ; 22 cm. --
(Revolutions in the modern world)
Bibliography: p. [583]-606.
Includes index.
1. Russia--History--Revolution, 1917-1921. 2. Labor and laboring classes--Russia--History. 3. Peasantry--Russia--History. I. Title
TxViHU 01 APR 80 2908633 TXVCat 77-15062
number of pages
publication date
bibliography
Illustrations or other special features

1. PUBLICATION DATE. This is the year that the book first appeared in print. You may sometimes hear the terms publication, copyright, and printing referred to as though they meant the same thing. Copyright date is the year that the rights to the book were reserved, and may precede the publication date by several years. After publication, a book may go through several more printings to meet the market demand, and these will be noted after the original publication date.

   Be cautious about books with older publication dates because:

   a) the information may no longer be accurate

   or

   b) it may be outside the scope of your topic. If you are writing a paper on recent political developments in Iran, a book published in 1970 will be of little or no use to you.

2. ILLUSTRATIONS, GRAPHS, OR MAPS. If the book contains any of these, they will be noted underneath the publisher's name and publication date. If, for example, you need to include pictures in your report, choose a book on the subject which says "Illus" or "Ill" (for illustrations) on the card.

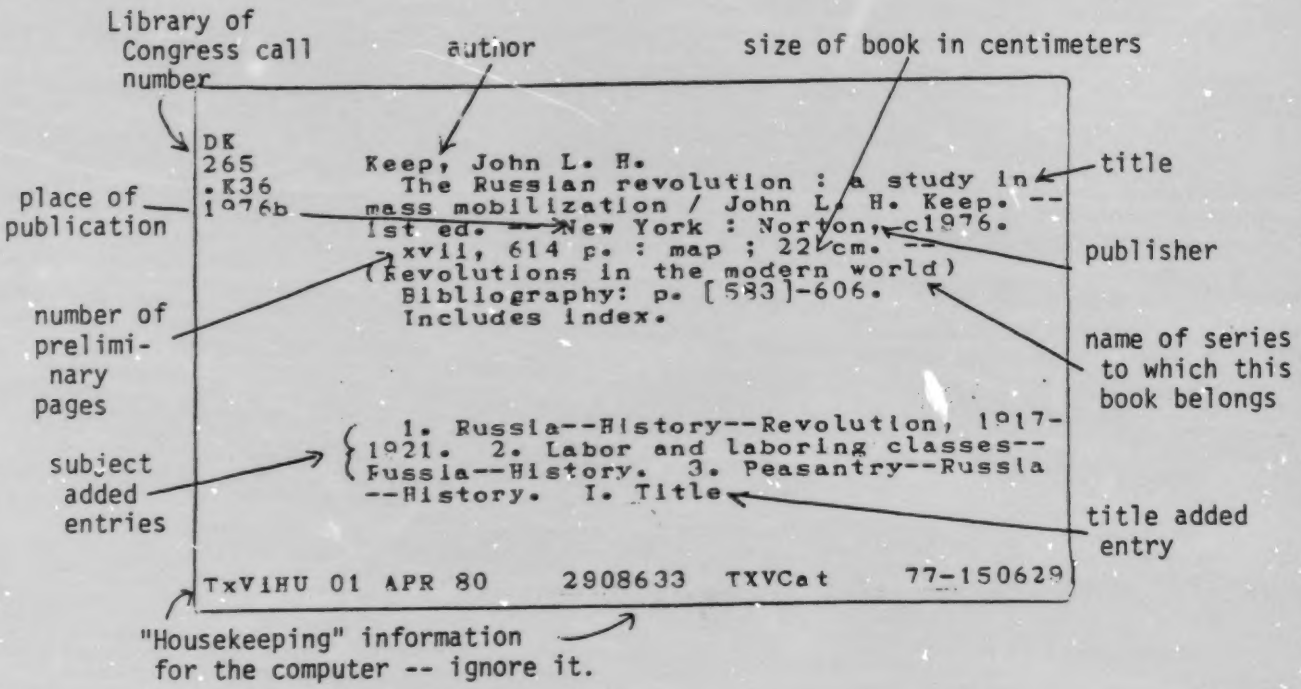
3. BIBLIOGRAPHY. This is always a lucky find. Some books contain a list of sources that the author used in compiling the book--and you can use them too!

4. NUMBER OF PAGES. If you don't have time to read a 1500 page treatise on your subject, pick a shorter book. The number of pages is always given.

Go on to page 15.

Just in case you're curious, we will point out all the mysterious things you can learn about a book without going to the trouble of checking it out.

(RELAX! You don't have to memorize it!)


Library of Congress call number
author
size of book in centimeters
DK
265
.K36
1976b
Keep, John L. H.
The Russian revolution : a study in mass mobilization / John L. H. Keep. -- 1st ed. -- New York : Norton, c1976.
xvii, 614 p. : map ; 22 cm. -- (Revolutions in the modern world)
Bibliography: p. [583]-606.
Includes index.
1. Russia--History--Revolution, 1917-1921. 2. Labor and laboring classes--Russia--History. 3. Peasantry--Russia--History. I. Title
TxViHU 01 APR 80 2908633 TXVCat 77-150629
title
place of publication
publisher
number of preliminary pages
name of series to which this book belongs
subject added entries
title added entry
"Housekeeping" information for the computer -- ignore it.

If you're observant, you may have noticed by now that on some cards there is an easy way to distinguish authors and titles. Since the mid-1970's, catalog cards have followed International Standard Bibliographic Description (ISBD) format. On ISBD cards the author's name follows the title, and is separated from it by a "/". Using the above example:

title / author(s)

The Russian revolution : a study ... / John H. L. Keep

Go on to page 16.

You are going to Germany with a UHV Humanities class, and part of your assignment while there will be to observe examples of German Renaissance architecture. You are given the preliminary assignment to find pictorial examples of Renaissance architecture.

Would this book help you?

NA
510
.L6
1967x

Lowry, Bates, 1923-
Renaissance architecture. New York, G. Braziller [1967, c1962]
127 p. 129 illus. 26 cm. (The Great ages of world architecture)
Bibliography: p. 117-120.

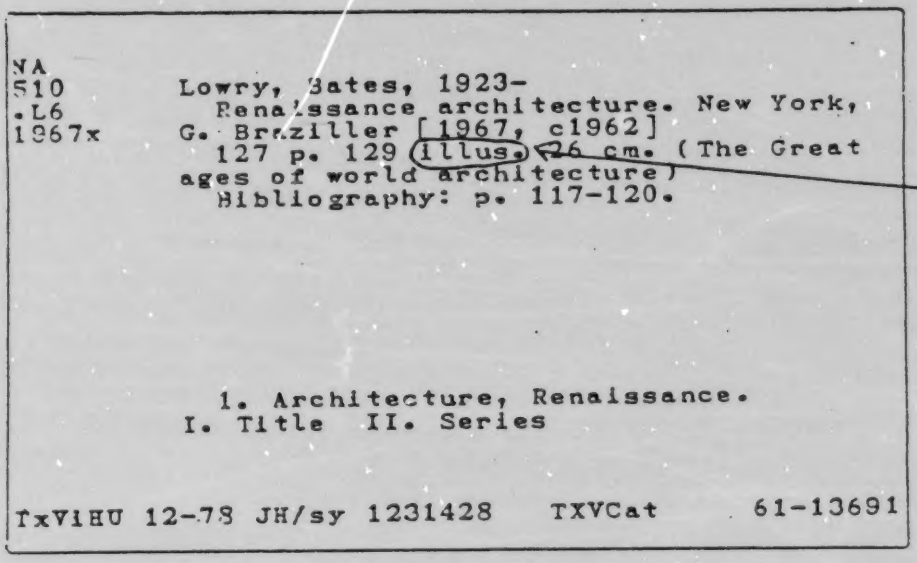
1. Architecture, Renaissance.
I. Title II. Series

TxViHU 12-78 JH/sy 1231428 TXVCat 61-13691

Yes. (Turn to page 17)

No. (Turn to page 18)

Very good! The note indicates that there are illustrations (illus.) in the book.



NA
510
.L6
1967x

Lowry, Bates, 1923-
Renaissance architecture. New York, G. Braziller [1967, c1962]
127 p. 129 illus. 26 cm. (The Great ages of world architecture)
Bibliography: p. 117-120.

1. Architecture, Renaissance.
I. Title II. Series

TxVIHU 12-78 JH/sy 1231428 TXVCat 61-13691

Go on to page 19.

Are you sure? Look at the card carefully, and review page 14.

Then turn to page 17.

You are researching critical reaction to Charles Dickens' novel Bleak House, and are specifically interested in works published within the last five years.

Would this book help you?

PR
4581
.C53x

Churchill, Reginald Charles.
A bibliography of Dickensian criticism, 1836-1975 / compiled and edited by R. C. Churchill. New York : Garland Pub., 1975.
xiv, 314 p. ; 22 cm. (Garland reference library of the humanities ; no. 12)
Includes index.

1. Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870--Bibliography. I. Title

TxV1HU 2-78 DdE 1339584 TXVCat 75-5119

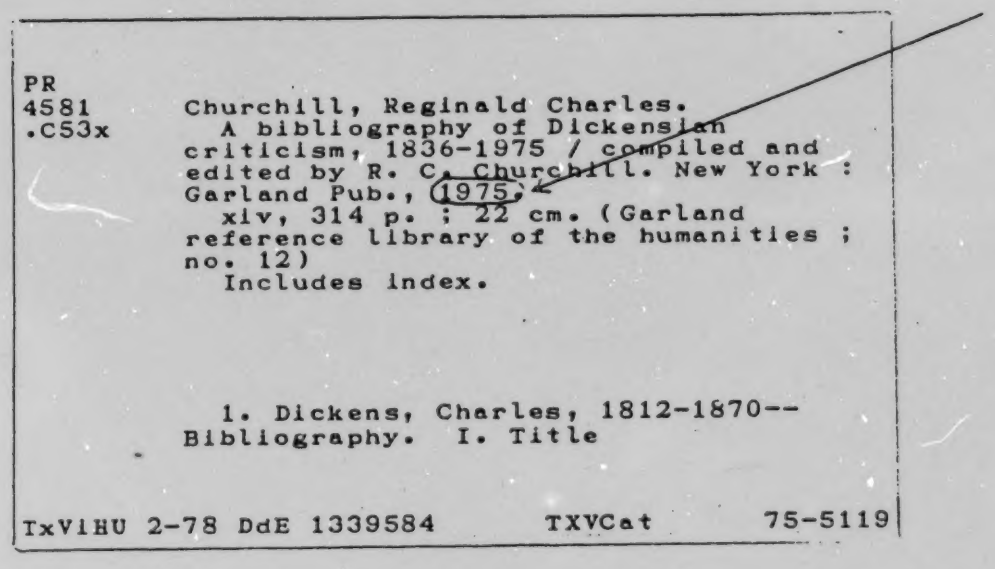
Yes. (Turn to page 20)

No. (Turn to page 21)

No. This book has one serious drawback as far as your topic is concerned.

Review page 14 and see if you can figure out what the problem is. Then turn to page 21.

Right. You noticed that the book has a 1975 publication date, and does not cover the time period you need.



PR
4581
.C53x

Churchill, Reginald Charles.
A bibliography of Dickensian criticism, 1836-1975 / compiled and edited by R. C. Churchill. New York : Garland Pub., 1975.
xiv, 314 p. ; 22 cm. (Garland reference library of the humanities ; no. 12)
Includes index.

1. Dickens, Charles, 1812-1870-- Bibliography. I. Title

TxVlHU 2-78 DdE 1339584 TXVCat 75-5119

If you feel relatively sure that you understand the material we have discussed in this section, you may go the exercises on page 22, and then go on to Chapter 4.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Look up TUC, The Growth Of A Pressure Group, 1868-1976 in the Author/Title card catalog.

   Who is the author?

2. Look up 31 New American Poets.

   What is the call number?

3. Look up The Civil Rights Struggle.

   Who is the author?

   What is the publication date?

   Is the book illustrated?

   Does it contain a bibliography?

4. Now look up The Civilization Of The Renaissance In Italy.

   What is the call number?

   Did you find it filed before or after the card for The Civil Rights Struggle in question 3?

Chapter 4

SUBJECT CATALOG AND SUBJECT HEADINGS

In the last chapter you learned how to find a book by its author or title in the Author-Title catalog. This is the method to use when you have a list of books, such as the bibliographies you find through Bibliographic Index, and you need to know if they are available in our Library.

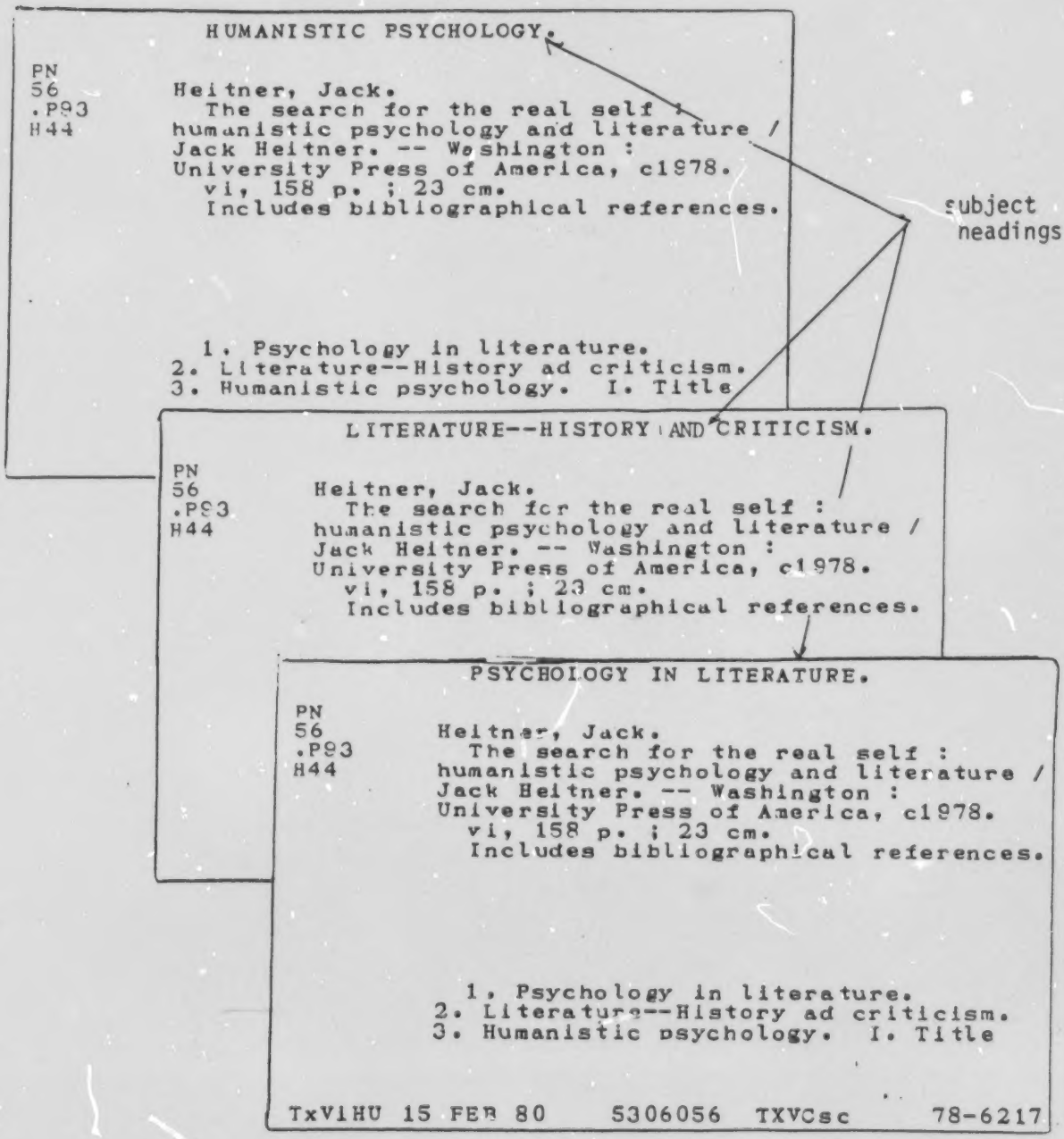
But suppose you have an obscure topic for which there are no published bibliographies?

Or suppose that the most recent bibliography that you are able to find was published three years ago, and you need to find out what has been written about this subject since then?

In these cases, you will need to use the SUBJECT CATALOG, to find books on your topic. In order to use the subject catalog efficiently, you will need to know about SUBJECT HEADINGS.

Go on to page 2.

When a book arrives from the publisher, it is examined by a cataloger, who assigns it a call number and subject heading(s). A book can only be shelved in one location, and this presents a problem if the book happens to deal with more than one subject. SUBJECT HEADINGS solve this problem. Instead of buying several copies of a book and shelving them in different subject sections of the library, we make multiple subject cards, so that, as in the example below, three different people, looking up three different subjects in the subject catalog, will find the same book:


HUMANISTIC PSYCHOLOGY.
PN
56
.P93
H44
Heitner, Jack.
The search for the real self : humanistic psychology and literature / Jack Heitner. -- Washington : University Press of America, c1978.
vi, 158 p. ; 23 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.
1. Psychology in literature.
2. Literature--History ad criticism.
3. Humanistic psychology. I. Title
subject headings
LITERATURE--HISTORY AND CRITICISM.
PN
56
.P93
H44
Heitner, Jack.
The search for the real self : humanistic psychology and literature / Jack Heitner. -- Washington : University Press of America, c1978.
vi, 158 p. ; 23 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.
PSYCHOLOGY IN LITERATURE.
PN
56
.P93
H44
Heitner, Jack.
The search for the real self : humanistic psychology and literature / Jack Heitner. -- Washington : University Press of America, c1978.
vi, 158 p. ; 23 cm.
Includes bibliographical references.
1. Psychology in literature.
2. Literature--History ad criticism.
3. Humanistic psychology. I. Title
TxVIHU 15 FEB 80 5306056 TXVCsc 78-6217

Go on to page 3.

The problem, of course, is knowing what SUBJECT HEADINGS to look under. One of the commonest complaints heard among students is that familiar howl of despair: "The library doesn't have any books on my topic!" Sometimes this is true, but more often your failure to find materials has a very simple cause--you may be looking under the wrong term.

For example, you may be frustrated because you can't find any books on the subject of "World War I". The books are there all right, but they are filed under the subject heading "European War, 1914-1918". How are you supposed to know that? Not by intuition, ESP, or wild guessing, but by using the big red books called Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), which are kept on the small table between the card catalog.

The LCSH is a listing of all the subject headings that can be used in the subject catalog. The subject heading is always printed at the top of the catalog card in CAPITAL LETTERS, and again at the bottom of the card in lower case letters in the section which shows TRACINGS or ADDED ENTRIES.

LCSH Excerpt

History ~~(D: History and international law. JX1253: History and literature. PN50: History and philosophy. B61: History and political science. JA78: History and sociology. HM36)~~
— Early works to 1800
See World history—Early works to 1800
— Errors, inventions, etc. *(D10)*
sa Imaginary histories
subdivision History—Errors, inventions, etc. *under names of countries*
xx Errors, Popular
Imaginary histories
Literary forgeries and mystifications
— Examinations, questions, etc. *(D21)*
x World history—Examinations, questions, etc.
Example under Questions and answers
— Historiography
See Historiography
— Mathematical models
xx Historical models
— Methodology *(D16)*
sa Historical models
History—Periodization
History—Statistical methods
Oral history
xx Historiography

Card from Subject Card Catalog

SUBJECT HEADINGS

HISTORY--METHODOLOGY.

D
16
.T32
1977

Teggart, Frederick John, 1870-1946.
Theory and processes of history / by Frederick J. Teggart. 2d paperback edition. Berkeley : University of California Press, 1977.
xiv, 323 p. ; 22 cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. History--Methodology.
2. Historiography. I. Title

IxViHU 7-78 sy 2961490 TXVCsc

Go on to page 4.

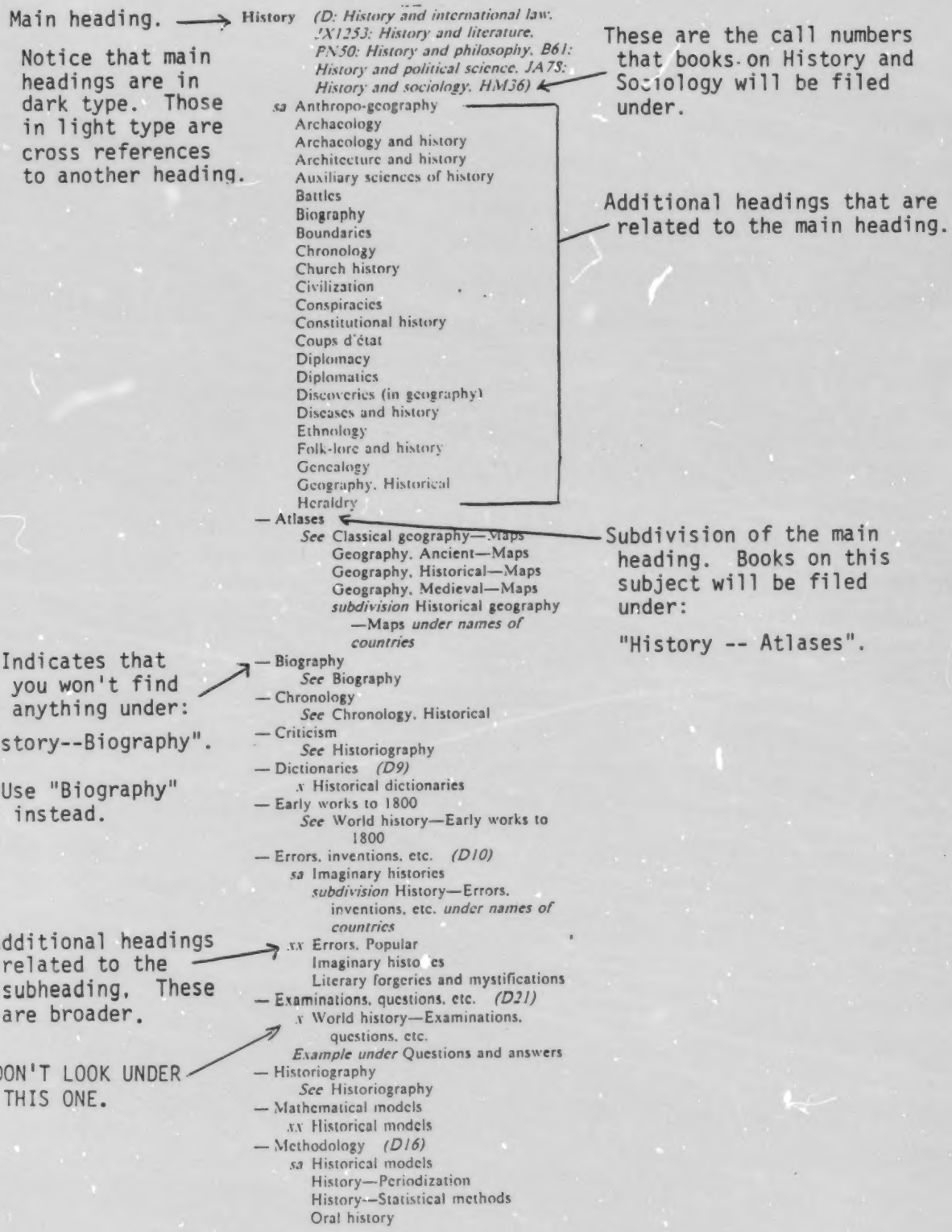
The first time you examine a page from LCSH it may look so complicated that you might be tempted to give up and go back to wild guessing. Don't worry. Remember how baffling road maps looked before you learned to drive? Well, LCSH is just another kind of map. It uses code symbols to explain the relationships among subject headings, just as a road map uses symbols to show how roads and cities are connected. Reading LCSH is no more difficult than reading a road map, once you understand what the symbols mean.

Here are the LCSH symbols and their meanings:

sa	See also. Directs you to related subject headings that may also be useful, and are often narrower in scope.
see	Directs you from a word that is <u>not</u> a subject heading to the correct word which <u>is</u> a heading.
x	These terms are <u>not</u> used as subject headings.
xx	Directs you to related headings that are often broader or more general in scope. You may want to consider them.
-	Indicates a subdivision to a main heading.

Go on to page 5.

When we look at a sample extract from LCSH, this is what it means:



Go on to page 6.

Here is another excerpt from LCSH:

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary

You need to find books on "Rhetoric". Is this term used as a subject heading?

Yes. (Turn to page 7)

No. (Turn to page 8)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Correct. "Rhetoric" is printed in dark type and is a subject heading.

→ **Rhetoric** *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary

Go on to page 9.

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Whoops! You didn't study the example on page 5. Review it and try the question again.

OK, we know that "Rhetoric" is a subject heading, and any books that the library may have on the subject will be filed under the heading in the subject catalog.

Suppose that the library doesn't have any books filed under "Rhetoric". Could you also look under "Diction" to find some information?

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English PE1402-1497)*
ss Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary

Yes. (Turn to page 10)

No. (Turn to page 11)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Right! "Diction" is a related heading in the sa (see also) category. You could also use any of the other sa headings.

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
→ Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary

Go on to page 14.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Incorrect. "Diction" is a sa (see also) heading under the main heading of "Rhetoric", and all see also references are subject headings. Review pages 4 and 5. Then look at the example below. Could you look under "Figures of speech" to find information related to "Rhetoric"?

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary

Yes. (Turn to page 12)

No. (Turn to page 13)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Good! You've got it!

Go on to page 14.

Are you sure? Review pages 4 and 5 and try the question again.

Would you be able to find "Composition (Rhetoric)" in the subject catalog?

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary
— 1500-1800 *(PN173; English, PE1402, PE1407)*
— Philosophy
x Philosophy of rhetoric
— Political aspects *(Indirect)*

Yes. (Turn to page 15)

No. (Turn to page 17)

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Not true. Words preceded by an x are not subject headings. Is "Speaking" a subject heading?

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
ss Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary
— 1500-1800 *(PN173; English, PE1402, PE1407)*
— Philosophy
x Philosophy of rhetoric

Yes. (Turn to page 16)

No. (Turn to page 17)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Careful! Review pages 4 and 5. Then try the question again.

Exactly right. Words preceded by an x are not subject headings.

What about "Authorship"? Is this term a subject heading?

Rhetoric *(PN173-229; English, PE1402-1497)*
sa Abstracting
Alienation (Rhetoric)
Criticism
Debates and debating
Description (Rhetoric)
Diction
Digression (Rhetoric)
Elocution
Exposition (Rhetoric)
Expression
Figures of speech
Irony
Lectures and lecturing
Letter-writing
Narration (Rhetoric)
Oratory
Originality (in literature)
Paragraphs
Parenthesis (Rhetoric)
Persuasion (Rhetoric)
Punctuation
Readability (Literary style)
Repetition (Rhetoric)
Satire
Style, Literary
figures of speech, e.g. Metaphor, Simile; *and subdivisions* Composition and exercises *and* Rhetoric *under names of languages, e.g.* English language—Composition and exercises; French language—Rhetoric
x Composition (Rhetoric)
Speaking
xx Authorship
Expression
Language and languages
Style, Literary
— 1500-1800 *(PN173; English, PE1402, PE1407)*
— Philosophy
x Philosophy of rhetoric

Yes. (Turn to page 18)

No. (Turn to page 19)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Correct. This is a broader term than "Rhetoric", but it is still a subject heading because it is preceded by xx. If you turn to the A's in LCSH and look up "Authorship", you will find "Rhetoric" listed under it as a sa heading.

Authorship *(PN101-249)*

Here are entered guides to authorship in general. Guides in individual fields are entered under appropriate terms if in common usage, *e.g.* Playwriting, Technical writing, Television authorship; otherwise under the name of the genre or subject with subdivision Authorship, *e.g.* Poetry—Authorship, Sociology—Authorship.

The subdivision Authorship is also used under names of individual authors or works in cases of dubious or disputed authorship, *e.g.* Shakespeare, William, 1564-1616—Authorship; The Federalist—Authorship.

sa Advertising copy
Architectural writing
Artists as authors
Authors
Authors and publishers
Authors and readers
Autobiography
Biography (as a literary form)
Characters and characteristics in literature
Children as authors
Children's literature—Technique
Copyright
Creative writing
Dedications (in books)
Drama—Technique
Editing
Fashion writing
Fiction—Authorship
Fiction—Technique
Historiography
Imitation (in literature)
Journalism—Authorship
Literary forgeries and mystifications
Literature
Moving-picture authorship
Music, Popular (Songs, etc.)—Writing and publishing
New literates, Writing for
One-act plays—Technique
Originality (in literature)
Plagiarism
Playwriting
Plots (Drama, novel, etc.)
Poetry—Authorship
Proposal writing in research
Proposal writing in the social sciences
Radio authorship
Radio plays—Technique
Report writing
→ Rhetoric
Setting (Literature)
Short story
Soldiers as authors
Television authorship

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Go on to page 20.

Not so. You've forgotten what xx means. Review pages 4 and 5, and try the question again.

Suppose that your topic deals with some aspect of literary criticism. Could you find information in the subject catalog by looking under "Literary criticism"?

Literary calendars
sa Birthday books
x Calendars, Literary
Literature—Calendars
xx Almanacs
Literature—Yearbooks
Literary characters
See Characters and characteristics in literature
Literary clubs
See Literary societies
Literary collaboration
See Authorship—Collaboration
Literary competitions
See Literature—Competitions
Literary criticism
See Criticism
Literary critics
See Critics
Literary curiosa
sa Eccentric literature
Literary forgeries and mystifications
x Curiosa, Literary
xx Curiosities and wonders

Yes. (Turn to page 21)

No. (Turn to page 22)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Careful, you forgot what "see" means. Review pages 4 and 5, and try the question again.

Good. A "see" reference directs you from a term that is not used to the proper subject heading, which in this case is "Criticism". If you turn to the C's in LCSH, you will find "Literary criticism" listed as an x (or not used) term under "Criticism".

Criticism *(Indirect) (Aesthetics, BH39-41; Literary criticism, PN75-99)*
Here are entered works on the principles of criticism in general and of literary criticism in particular. Criticism in a specific field is entered under the appropriate heading, *e.g.* Art criticism; English literature—History and criticism; English poetry—History and criticism; Literature—History and criticism; Music—History and criticism
sa Aesthetics
Architectural criticism
Art criticism
Bible—Criticism, interpretation, etc.
Book reviewing
Books—Reviews
Critics
Dance criticism
Drama—History and criticism
Dramatic criticism
Formalism (Russian literature)
Hermeneutics
Literature—History and criticism
Moving-picture criticism
Music—History and criticism
Musical criticism
New Criticism
Newspapers—Sections, columns, etc.—Reviews
Poetry—History and criticism
Radio criticism
Structuralism (Literary analysis)
Style, Literary
Television criticism
subdivision History and criticism *under names of literature, e.g.* Spanish literature—History and criticism; *and subdivision* Criticism and interpretation *under names of literary authors*
x Appraisal of books
Books—Appraisal
Evaluation of literature
→ Literary criticism
Literature—Evaluation

Go on to page 23.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Now you understand how to interpret LCSH. Subject headings, however, can be made much more precise then the examples we have been working with. We get this precision by adding SUBDIVISIONS to a basic heading. Subdivisions are represented in LCSH by a "-". On a catalog card, they are separated from the main heading by "--".

LCSH Excerpt

History *(D: History and international law. JX1253: History and literature. PN50: History and philosophy. B61: History and political science. JA78: History and sociology. HM36)*
— Early works to 1800
See World history—Early works to 1800
— Errors, inventions, etc. *(D10)*
sa Imaginary histories
subdivision History—Errors, inventions, etc. *under names of countries*
xx Errors, Popular
Imaginary histories
Literary forgeries and mystifications
— Examinations, questions, etc. *(D21)*
x World history—Examinations, questions, etc.
Example under Questions and answers
— Historiography
See Historiography
— Mathematical models
xx Historical models
— Methodology *(D16)*
sa Historical models
History—Periodization
History—Statistical methods
Oral history
xx Historiography

Card from Subject Card Catalog

SUBDIVISION

HISTORY--METHODOLOGY.

D
16
.T32
1977

Teggart, Frederick John, 1870-1946.
Theory and processes of history / by Frederick J. Teggart. 2d paperback edition. Berkeley : University of California Press, 1977.
xlv, 323 p. ; 22 cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. History--Methodology.
2. Historiography. I. Title

IxViHU 7-78 sy 2961490 TXVCsc

Go on to page 24.

There are four kinds of SUBHEADINGS, and one or several can be attached to a main heading.

TOPICAL SUBHEADINGS

limit a main heading to one particular aspect.

CRITICISM--HISTORY.

E
809.15
.M35

Manley, Lawrence, 1949-
Convention, 1500-1750 / Lawrence Manley. -- Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press, 1980.
x, 355 p. ; 25 cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Convention (Philosophy)
2. Literature--Philosophy.
3. Criticism--History. I. Title

TxViHU 05 FEB 81 6085545 TXVCsc 79-27773

GEOGRAPHIC SUBHEADINGS

limit the main heading to a particular location.

CRITICISM--GREAT BRITAIN.

PN
99
.G7
C6
1964

Cohen, Ralph, 1917-
The art of discrimination: Thomson's The seasons, and the language of criticism. Berkely, University of California Press, 1964.
xi, 529 p. illus. 23 cm.
Bibliographical footnotes.

1. Criticism--Great Britain.
2. Thomson, James, 1700-1748 The seasons. I. Title

TxViHU 2-78 DdE 325750 TXVCsc 63-22840

Go on to page 25.

FORM SUBHEADINGS

don't tell anything about the book; they single out special formats such an encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographies.

CRITICISM--BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Ref
PN
450
.H34

Hall, Vernon, 1913-
Literary criticism, Plato through Johnson. New York, Appleton-Century-Crofts [1970]
xvii, 119 p. 24 cm. (Goldentree bibliographies in language and literature)

1. Criticism--Bibliography. I. Title II. Series

TxV1HU 29 SEP 81 109304 TXVCsc 76-123515

PERIOD SUBHEADINGS

limit the main heading to a particular span of years.

CRITICISM--20TH CENTURY.

PN
94
.H34

Hartman, Geoffrey H.
Criticism in the wilderness : the study of literature today / Geoffrey H. Hartman. -- New Haven : Yale University Press, c1980.
xi, 323 p. ; 24 cm.
Bibliography: p. 302-314.
Includes index.

1. Criticism--20th century. I. Title

TxV1HU 26 JAN 82 6195926 TXVCsc 80-13491

Go on to page 26.

By now you may suspect that finding your subject heading in LCSH poses the same problem as using a dictionary to find the correct spelling of a word--namely, how can you find it unless you already know where to look? Good point. Follow the same procedure in LCSH that you use in the dictionary: look under what you suspect might be correct, and if you don't find it there, browse in the general vicinity.

Be aware that subject headings can have several formats:

Modern literature
might be listed under
Literature, Modern

Following the same logic, you might expect to find:

Literature, Popular
but (surprise!) LCSH will tell you to use
Popular literature

Phrases can also be subject headings:

Literature and history
Religion in literature
Folk-lore in literature

Some are even qualified by parentheses to clarify the meaning:

Plots (Drama, novel, etc.)

Always start with the most precise term you can think of. If you don't find the specific term you are looking for, go to a more general category and check for cross-references and subheadings. Be prepared to use your imagination, and don't hesitate to ask a Reference Librarian for advice.

Go on to page 27.

Assume you wanted to use the subject catalog to find a bibliography on psychology as it appears in literature. Which of the following subject headings would be the best choice?

(a) Psychology--Bibliography (Turn to page 28)

(b) Literature--Psychology--Bibliography (Turn to page 29)

(c) Literature--Bibliography (Turn to page 30)

This would give a bibliography on psychology in general. Try again, there's a better choice.

Good! Looking under "Literature" qaulified by the subheadings "Psychology" and "Bibliography" insures that you will find books specifically about the relationship between literature and psychology, and that these books will be bibliographies.

If you examine the LCSH excerpt below, you will see that there is a subheading "-Psychology", but no subheading "-Bibliography". This is because some subheadings, like "Bibliography", are so common that they can be used with any main heading, and in order to keep the LCSH volumes from becoming even bigger and heavier, these common subheadings are not printed. A listing of these "floating" subheadings can always be found in the front of the hardbound LCSH volumes or one of its paperbound supplements.

Literature
— Psychology
sa Aesthetics
Comic books, strips, etc.—Psychological aspects
Literature—Philosophy
Rhetoric and psychology
Science fiction—Psychological aspects
xx Aesthetics
Psychology and literature
— Questions
See Literature—Examinations, questions, etc.
— Research
See Literary research
— Selections

Go on to page 31.

This would give you a bibliography on literature in general. Try again, there's a better choice.

Congratulations! You've done a good job! If you still have doubts about anything that we covered in this chapter, review the examples again. If you feel fairly certain that you understand the subject catalog and subject headings, you may do the library problems on page 32.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. You want to do some background reading in Modern Poetry.

   a) According to LCSH, what is the most appropriate subject heading?

   b) Look up this subject in the subject catalog. Give the title of a book on this subject published by Random House in 1981.

2. You are investigating the Vietnam War Era. According to LCSH, what is the correct subject heading?

3. You decide to focus your paper on the protest movements against the Vietnam War.

   a) According to LCSH, what is the correct subject heading?

   b) Look up this subject in the subject catalog. Give the title of a book on this subject published in 1978.

Chapter 5

FINDING PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Even if you have found armloads of books on your subject, your research isn't quite finished. Getting a book published is a time-consuming process, and there can be a lag of several years between the time that an author finishes a manuscript and the date that the book appears in print. Depending upon the subject, this means that much of the content can be outdated even before a book comes off the press.

How can you be sure of finding the most current information on a topic? By consulting the PERIODICAL LITERATURE. Because periodicals are published several times a year, they are the most up-to-date sources of information available to a researcher.

Note: You will often hear the words PERIODICAL, JOURNAL and SERIAL used interchangeably. Each word has a slightly different technical meaning, but for our purposes you may ignore technicalities and think of them as synonyms for the familiar term MAGAZINE.

Go on to page 2.

For research purposes, periodical literature divides into two categories:

(1) POPULAR

(2) SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL

POPULAR PERIODICALS are written to have wide appeal. They are intended for general readers who have no special educational background or technical knowledge. These are the kind of magazines that you buy at a newsstand and read for general information. They are often lavishly illustrated and printed on glossy paper.

Examples of popular periodicals are:

American Heritage

Art News

Saturday Review

Smithsonian

USA Today

SCHOLARLY AND PROFESSIONAL PERIODICALS, by contrast, are written by specialists in a subject or profession for their fellow specialists (or in the case of students, for specialists-to-be). It is here that scholars and professionals publish the results of their research and/or experiments, and comment on the work of their colleagues. The contributors to scholarly and professional periodicals are usually college and university faculty or working specialists (teachers, psychologists, social workers, business executives, etc.) The articles themselves are written in formal and often technical language, and assume that the reader has some prior knowledge of the subject matter.

Examples of scholarly and professional periodicals are:

American Historical Review

Comparative Literature

Journal of American History

Literary Review

PMLA

Go on to page 3.

Just as you stopped (or should have!) paraphrasing term papers from encyclopedia articles after you got out of junior high school, so should you cease to rely on popular periodicals for researching college papers. Most of your research will be done in scholarly and professional periodicals.

Faced with miles of shelves full of periodicals, how do you find the articles you need? You could (and some people do) find the journals in your general subject area, and look through each issue for articles on your specific topic. Only a confirmed masochist does it this way. The easy way is by using an INDEX.

There are literally dozens of different indexes to periodicals, but small libraries like VC/UHV have only a few.

Our indexes which cover the humanities are:

Abstracts of English Studies

Arts and Humanities Citation Index

British Humanities Index

Essay and General Literature Index

Historical Abstracts

Humanities Index

MLA Bibliography

Philosopher's Index

Social Sciences Index

Social Science Citation Index

Writings on American History

America: History and Life

Go on to page 4.

Indexes are published serially (once a month is the most common pattern), and these single issues are later replaced by cumulative volumes. When looking up information, always start with the most recent issue and work progressively backward.

Like the card catalog, indexes are organized by subject headings. A few indexes publish a thesaurus (cross-reference list) of the subject headings used, but in most cases you will simply have to "brainstorm," and look under as many synonyms for your topic as you can think of.

Be aware that even indexes that cover the same general field will use different subject headings, so you may have to think of new subject headings every time you change indexes. Like the Library of Congress subject headings in Chapter 4, the subject headings in periodical indexes can also have subheadings.

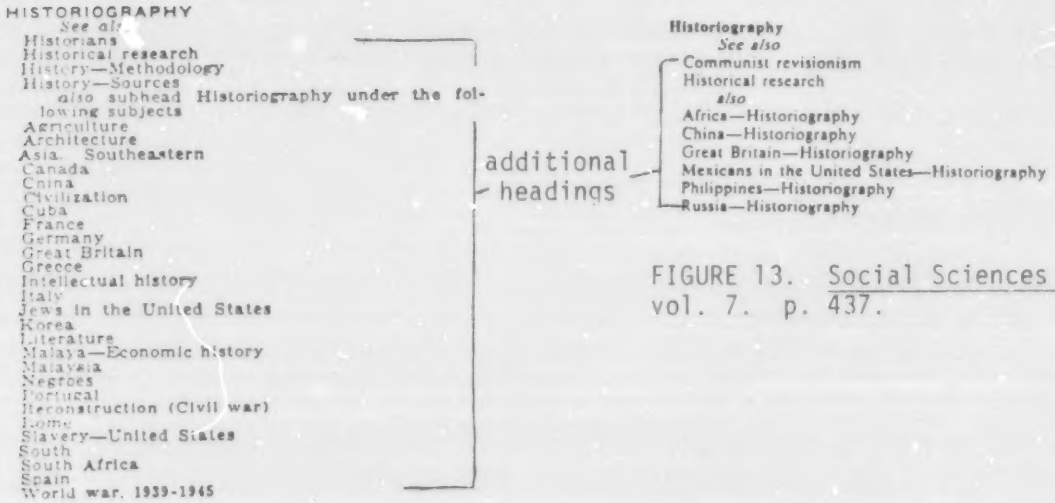

FIGURE 12. Humanities Index, vol. 7. p. 296.

FIGURE 13. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 437.

Go on to page 5.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Many periodical indexes are similar in format to Bibliographic Index, which you used in Chapter 2. (In fact, Bibliographic Index is a specialized form of index which includes books and pamphlets as well as periodicals). You should remember from the discussion in Chapter 2 that each item listed under a subject heading is called an ENTRY. The example below shows the parts of an entry:

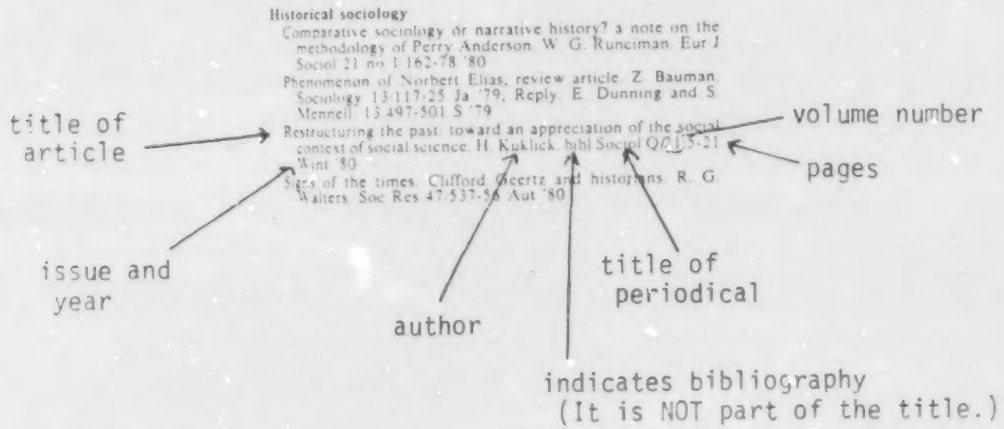
Historical sociology
Comparative sociology or narrative history? a note on the methodology of Perry Anderson. W. G. Runciman. Eur J Sociol 21 no 1 162-78 '80
Phenomenon of Norbert Elias, review article. Z. Bauman. Sociology 13 117-25 Ja '79. Reply. E. Dunning and S. Mennell. 13 497-501 S '79
Restructuring the past: toward an appreciation of the social context of social science. H. Kuklick. hibl Sociol Q 13 5-21 Wint '80
Signs of the times. Clifford Geertz and historians. R. G. Walters. Soc Res 47 537-56 Aut '80
title of article
volume number
pages
issue and year
author
title of periodical
indicates bibliography
(It is NOT part of the title.)

FIGURE 14. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 297.

Always copy all parts of an entry. It takes much less time than trying to backtrack later and find a date for volume number that you forgot to include.

Go on to page 6.

Often the name of the journal in which the article is published will be abbreviated in the entry.

UTOPIAS
See also
Golden age (mythology)
Paradise

Advertising as literature: the utopian fiction of the American marketplace. R. Simon. Tex Stud Lit & Lang 22:154-74 Summ '80

Beyond negation: the critical utopias of Ursula K. Le Guin and Samuel R. Delany. T. Moylan. Extrapolation 21:236-53 Fall '80

Brave new world and the mechanist/vitalist controversy. A. Aldridge. Comp Lit Stud 17:116-22 Je pt 1 '80

Far-off abode of work and pure pleasures [review article] D. Field. Russian R 39:348-58 Jl '80

Gazing into the glass paperweight: the structure and psychology of Orwell's 1984. M. Sperber. Mod Fict Stud 26:213-26 Summ '80

Hellenistic utopia and the Essenes. D. Mendels. Harv Theol R 72:207-22 Jl/O '79

Idealism and utopian socialism in Dostoyevsky's Prostodin Prokharchin and Slabove serdtse. W. J. Leatherbarrow. Slavon & E Eur R 58:524-40 O '80

FIGURE 15 (a). Humanities Index, vol. 7. p. 718

viii ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS INDEXED

Keats-Shelley J—Keats-Shelley Journal
Keats-Shelley J Ann Bibl—Keats-Shelley Journal. Annual Bibliography

Labor Hist—Labor History
Language—Language
Linguistics—Linguistics
Lit & Psychol—Literature and Psychology
Lit R—Literary Review

MLN—MLN
Mass R—Massachusetts Review
Mid-America—Mid-America
Midwest Q—Midwest Quarterly
Mind—Mind
Mnemosyne—Mnemosyne
Mod Drama—Modern Drama
Mod Fict Stud—Modern Fiction Studies
Mod Lang Q—Modern Language Quarterly
Mod Lang R—Modern Language Review
Mod Philol—Modern Philology
Mod Poetry Stud—Modern Poetry Studies
Monist—Monist
Mus & Lett—Music and Letters
Mus Q—Musical Quarterly
Mus R—Music Review

New Eng Q—New England Quarterly
New Lit Hist—New Literary History
19th Cent Fict—Nineteenth-Century Fiction
North Am R—North American Review
Notes—Notes
Notes & Quer—Notes & Queries
Novel—Novel

Res Afric Lit—Research in African Literatures
Roman Philol—Romance Philology
Roman R—Romanic Review
Russian R—Russian Review

SW R—Southwest Review
Scand Stud—Scandinavian Studies
Sewanee R—Sewanee Review
Shakespeare Q—Shakespeare Quarterly
Shakespeare S—Shakespeare Survey
Sight & Sound—Sight and Sound
Slavic & E Eur J—Slavic and East European Journal
Slavic R—Slavic Review
Slavon & E Eur R—Slavonic and East European Review
South Atlan Q—South Atlantic Quarterly
Southern Folklore Q—Southern Folklore Quarterly
Southern Lit J—Southern Literary Journal
Southern R—Southern Review
Sov Lit—Soviet Literature
Sov Stud—Soviet Studies
Speculum—Speculum
Stud Comp Relig—Studies in Comparative Religion
Stud Eng Lit—Studies in English Literature
Stud Hist & Philos Sci—Studies in History and Philosophy of Science
Stud Novel—Studies in the Novel
Stud Philol—Studies in Philology
Stud Romant—Studies in Romanticism
Stud Short Fict—Studies in Short Fiction
Symposium—Symposium

Tex Q—Texas Quarterly
Tex Stud Lit & Lang—Texas Studies in Literature

FIGURE 15 (b). Humanities Index, vol. 7. p. viii.

In these cases, always check the front of the index volume for an explanation of the abbreviated titles.

Go on to page 7.

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Some indexes also provide an abstracting service as part of their scope. In addition to the entry, such indexes also provice a one-paragraph summary of the journal article. By reading the abstracts, you can decide whether or not to search further to obtain a copy of the entire article. Another time saver!

You can usually tell if an index has an abstracting service from its title. The word ABSTRACTS appears, such as Historical Abstracts.

Indexes which do not provide an abstracting service, like Social Sciences Index and the examples we have already looked at, require you to perform only one step to find information. You choose an appropriate subject heading, and the entire entry is printed immediately beneath it.

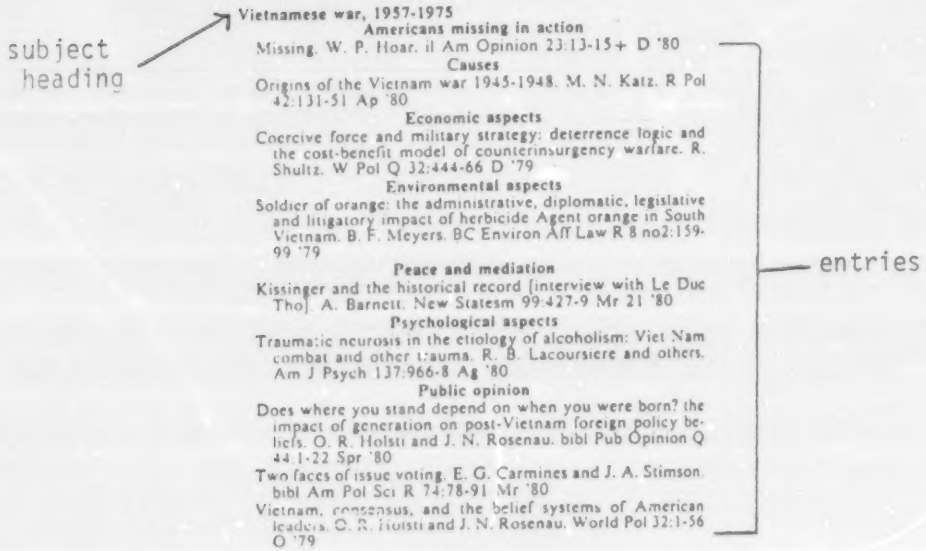

subject heading
Vietnamese war, 1957-1975
Americans missing in action
Missing. W. P. Hoar. il Am Opinion 23:13-15+ D '80
Causes
Origins of the Vietnam war 1945-1948. M. N. Katz. R Pol 42:131-51 Ap '80
Economic aspects
Coercive force and military strategy: deterrence logic and the cost-benefit model of counterinsurgency warfare. R. Shultz. W Pol Q 32:444-66 D '79
Environmental aspects
Soldier of orange: the administrative, diplomatic, legislative and litigatory impact of herbicide Agent orange in South Vietnam. B. F. Meyers. BC Environ Aff Law R 8 no2:159-99 '79
Peace and mediation
Kissinger and the historical record [interview with Le Duc Tho]. A. Barnett. New Statesm 99:427-9 Mr 21 '80
Psychological aspects
Traumatic neurosis in the etiology of alcoholism: Viet Nam combat and other trauma. R. B. Lacoursiere and others. Am J Psych 137:966-8 Ag '80
Public opinion
Does where you stand depend on when you were born? the impact of generation on post-Vietnam foreign policy beliefs. O. R. Holsti and J. N. Rosenau. bibl Pub Opinion Q 44:1-22 Spr '80
Two faces of issue voting. E. G. Carmines and J. A. Stimson. bibl Am Pol Sci R 74:78-91 Mr '80
Vietnam, consensus, and the belief systems of American leaders. O. R. Holsti and J. N. Rosenau. World Pol 32:1-56 O '79
entries

FIGURE 16. Social Sciences Index, vol. 7. p. 1048.

Go on to page 8.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

However, when you use an abstracting index, you must follow a two-step process:

STEP 1: Begin by finding your particular subject in the "subject" portion of the index (located at the end of an individual volume or in a cumulative volume designated as "Subject" or "Index". Instead of specific entries, you will see numbers. They are the ABSTRACT numbers (NOT page numbers). Write them down.

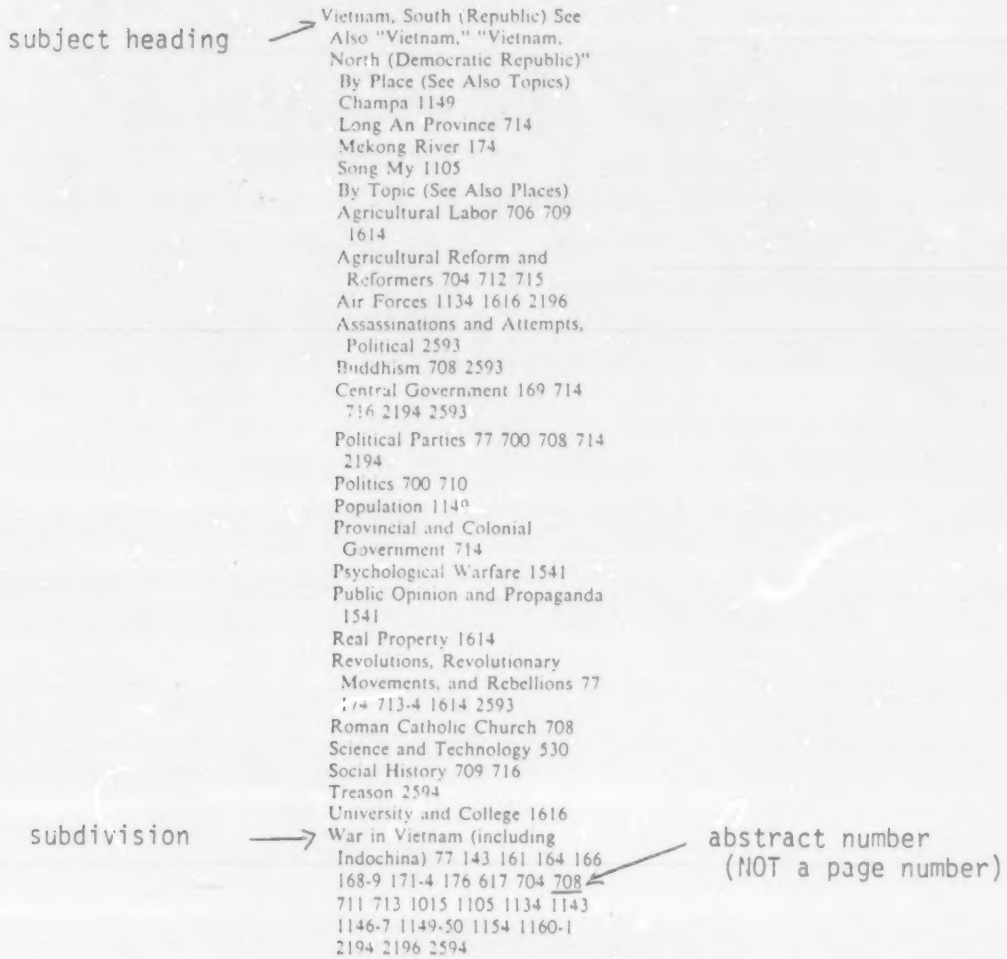

subject heading
Vietnam, South (Republic) See Also "Vietnam," "Vietnam, North (Democratic Republic)"
By Place (See Also Topics)
Champa 1149
Long An Province 714
Mekong River 174
Song My 1105
By Topic (See Also Places)
Agricultural Labor 706 709 1614
Agricultural Reform and Reformers 704 712 715
Air Forces 1134 1616 2196
Assassinations and Attempts, Political 2593
Buddhism 708 2593
Central Government 169 714 716 2194 2593
Political Parties 77 700 708 714 2194
Politics 700 710
Population 1149
Provincial and Colonial Government 714
Psychological Warfare 1541
Public Opinion and Propaganda 1541
Real Property 1614
Revolutions, Revolutionary Movements, and Rebellions 77 174 713-4 1614 2593
Roman Catholic Church 708
Science and Technology 530
Social History 709 716
Treason 2594
University and College 1616
subdivision
War in Vietnam (including Indochina) 77 143 161 164 166 168-9 171-4 176 617 704 708 711 713 1015 1105 1134 1143 1146-7 1149-50 1154 1160-1 2194 2196 2594
abstract number (NOT a page number)

FIGURE 17. Historical Abstracts, vol. 17, part B. p. 45.

Go on to page 9.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

STEP 2: Locate the "abstract" portion or volume of your index, just as you did the subject portion in STEP 1. Now, find the abstract number(s) that you copied from the subject index, and there's your entry.

Vietnam, South (Republic) See Also "Vietnam," "Vietnam, North (Democratic Republic)"
By Place (See Also Topics)
Champa 1149
Long An Province 714
Mekong River 174
Song My 1105
By Topic (See Also Places)
Agricultural Labor 706 709 1614
Agricultural Reform and Reformers 704 712 715
Air Forces 1134 1616 2196
Assassinations and Attempts, Political 2593
Buddhism 708 2593
Central Government 169 714 716 2194 2593
Political Parties 77 700 708 714 2194
Politics 700 710
Population 1149
Provincial and Colonial Government 714
Psychological Warfare 1541
Public Opinion and Propaganda 1541
Real Property 1614
Revolutions, Revolutionary Movements, and Rebellions 77 174 713-4 1614 2593
Roman Catholic Church 708
Science and Technology 530
Social History 709 716
Treason 2594
University and College 1616
War in Vietnam (including Indochina) 77 143 161 164 168 168-9 171-4 176 617 704 708 711 713 1015 1105 1134 1143 1146-7 1149-50 1154 1160-1 2194 2196 2594

FIGURE 18 (a). Historical Abstracts, vol. 17, part B. p. 45.

author → 17:708. Goodman, Allan E. (Clark U.). SOUTH VIETNAM: NEITHER WAR NOR PEACE. Asian Survey 1970 10(2): 107-132. The government of South Vietnam appeared better off in 1969 than at any other time, but it was largely owing to a contrasting poor showing by the Viet Cong; the military victory anticipated by the South and by the United States was not in sight. South Vietnam is at war, but for the first time in years a large segment of the population is living as though it were peace time. One of the most dramatic "peace" moves has been a widespread migration or refugees back to their lands. The author analyzes the general condition of a number of political groups in 1969, the Buddhist preparation for reentry into politics, the consolidation of the Catholics, and the political opposition to the Thieu government. The victorious party in the South will not be the one which wins the war, but the one that first organizes for peace. Based on primary and secondary sources; 22 notes, 8-page appendix "Survey of South Vietnamese Political Groups, 1969," biblio.

← title of article

abstract

pages

title of periodical

year

vol. & number

FIGURE 18 (b). Historical Abstracts, Spring 1971. Abs. No. 17:708.

Go on to page 10.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Finally, after all of this searching for entries, you will need to know whether or not the Library subscribes to the journals which contain the articles you find through an index.

Simply look up the title in the Library's SERIALS LIST, the computer printout bound in cardboard covers. Copies are kept at the Reference Desk, the Index Area, and the Current Periodicals area. If the title you need is not in the list, you may request a photocopy of the article through Interlibrary Loan.

ARTS MAGAZINE.
PAPER: V.56 TO DATE (1982 TO DATE) ← indicates a current subscription
MICROFIL : V.47-53 (SEP 1972-JUN 1979)
CONTINUES: ARTS.
PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

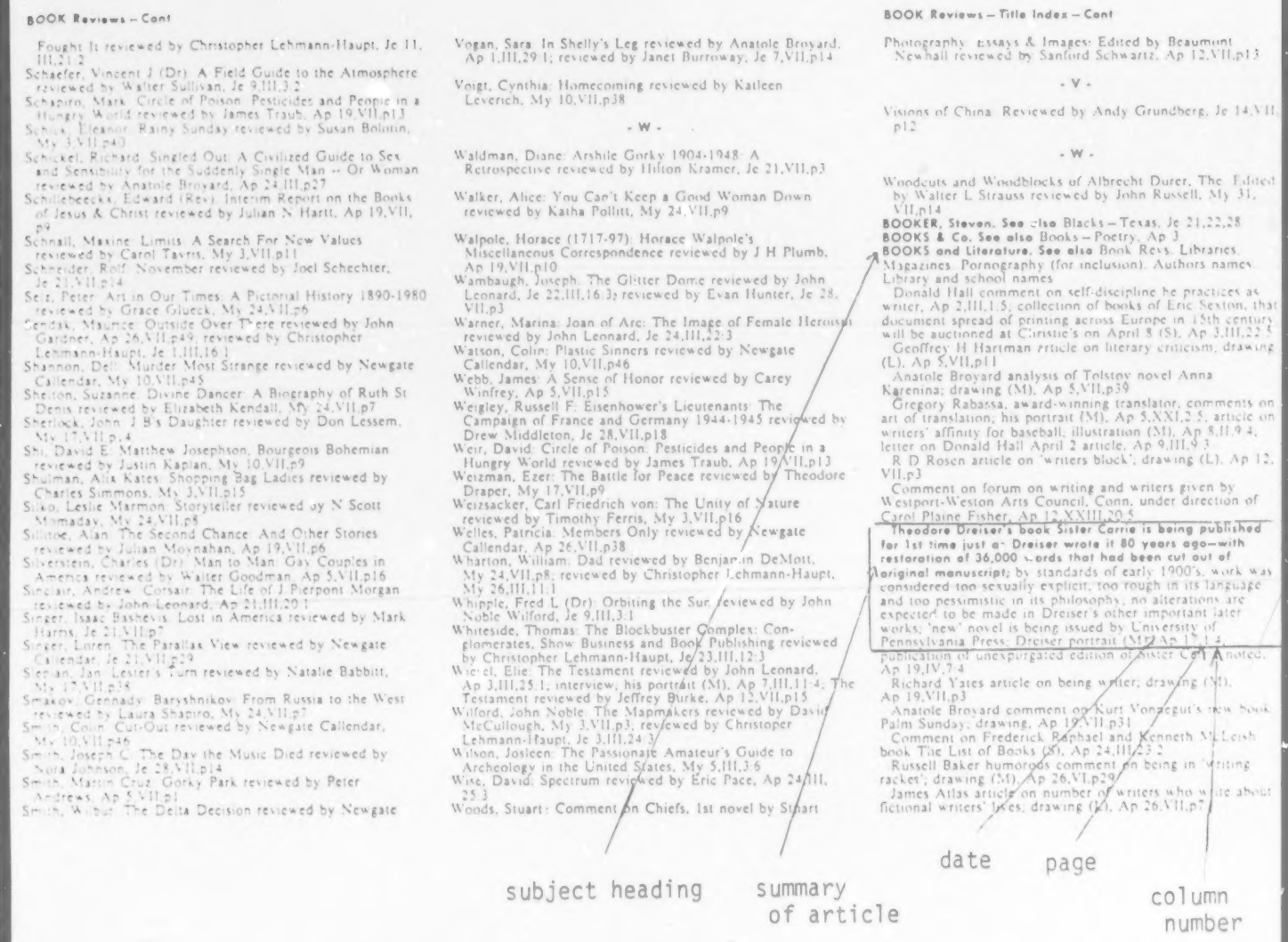
ASIAN STUDIES PROFESSIONAL REVIEW.
PAPER: V.3, NO.2; V. 4-5 (SPR 1974; FALL 1974-1976)
NOTE: PUBLICATION CEASED WITH FALL 1975 ISSUE
PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL ↑ special note

→ ASIAN SURVEY
PAPER: V.7-12;16-17 (JUL 1967-1972;1976-1977)
MICROFIL : V.13-16 (1973-1976) ↑ subscription closed
PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

From this example you can see that the Library subscribed to Asian Survey, and you would be able to read the article in the example on page 8.

Go on to page 11.

NEWSPAPERS are the most current of all periodicals, and they are important sources of factual information that may not be available anywhere else. Some large daily papers, like the New York Times and the Wall Street Journal, even have their own indexes. The form of an entry in a newspaper index is quite different from other periodical entries.



BOOK Reviews – Cont

Fought It reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Je 11, III,21:2
Schaefer, Vincent J (Dr): A Field Guide to the Atmosphere reviewed by Walter Sullivan, Je 9,III,3:2
Schapiro, Mark: Circle of Poison: Pesticides and People in a Hungry World reviewed by James Traub, Ap 19,VII,p13
Schur, Eleanor: Rainy Sunday reviewed by Susan Bolotin, My 3,VII,p43
Schickel, Richard: Singled Out: A Civilized Guide to Sex and Sensibility for the Suddenly Single Man -- Or Woman reviewed by Anatole Broyard, Ap 24,III,p27
Schlichecks, Edward (Rev): Interim Report on the Books of Jesus & Christ reviewed by Julian N Hartt, Ap 19,VII, p9
Schnall, Maxine: Limits: A Search For New Values reviewed by Carol Tavris, My 3,VII,p11
Schneider, Rolf: November reviewed by Joel Schechter, Je 21,VII,p14
Seitz, Peter: Art in Our Times: A Pictorial History 1890-1980 reviewed by Grace Glueck, My 24,VII,p6
Sendak, Maurice: Outside Over There reviewed by John Gardner, Ap 26,VII,p49; reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Je 1,III,16:1
Shannon, Dell: Murder Most Strange reviewed by Newgate Callendar, My 10,VII,p45
Shelton, Suzanne: Divine Dancer: A Biography of Ruth St Denis reviewed by Elizabeth Kendall, My 24,VII,p7
Sherlock, John: J B's Daughter reviewed by Don Lessem, My 17,VII,p4
Shi, David E: Matthew Josephson, Bourgeois Bohemian reviewed by Justin Kaplan, My 10,VII,p9
Shulman, Alix Kates: Shopping Bag Ladies reviewed by Charles Simmons, My 3,VII,p15
Silko, Leslie Marmon: Storyteller reviewed by N Scott Momaday, My 24,VII,p8
Sillitoe, Alan: The Second Chance: And Other Stories reviewed by Julian Moynahan, Ap 19,VII,p6
Silverstein, Charles (Dr): Man to Man: Gay Couples in America reviewed by Walter Goodman, Ap 5,VII,p16
Sinclair, Andrew: Corsair: The Life of J Pierpont Morgan reviewed by John Leonard, Ap 21,III,20:1
Singer, Isaac Bashevis: Lost in America reviewed by Mark Harris, Je 21,VII,p7
Singer, Loren: The Parallax View reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Je 21,VII,p29
Siegan, Jan: Lester's Turn reviewed by Natalie Babbitt, My 17,VII,p38
Smakov, Gennady: Baryshnikov: From Russia to the West reviewed by Laura Shapiro, My 24,VII,p7
Smith, Colin: Cut-Out reviewed by Newgate Callendar, My 10,VII,p46
Smith, Joseph C: The Day the Music Died reviewed by Nora Johnson, Je 28,VII,p14
Smith, Martin Cruz: Gorky Park reviewed by Peter Andrews, Ap 5,VII,p1
Smith, Wilbur: The Delta Decision reviewed by Newgate

Vogan, Sara: In Shelly's Leg reviewed by Anatole Broyard, Ap 1,III,29:1; reviewed by Janet Burroway, Je 7,VII,p14

Voigt, Cynthia: Homecoming reviewed by Kathleen Leverich, My 10,VII,p38

- W -

Waldman, Diane: Arshile Gorky 1904-1948: A Retrospective reviewed by Hilton Kramer, Je 21,VII,p3

Walker, Alice: You Can't Keep a Good Woman Down reviewed by Katha Pollitt, My 24,VII,p9

Walpole, Horace (1717-97): Horace Walpole's Miscellaneous Correspondence reviewed by J H Plumb, Ap 19,VII,p10
Wambaugh, Joseph: The Glitter Dome reviewed by John Leonard, Je 22,III,16:3; reviewed by Evan Hunter, Je 28, VII,p3
Warner, Marina: Joan of Arc: The Image of Female Heroism reviewed by John Leonard, Je 24,III,22:3
Watson, Colin: Plastic Sinners reviewed by Newgate Callendar, My 10,VII,p46
Webb, James: A Sense of Honor reviewed by Carey Winfrey, Ap 5,VII,p15
Weigley, Russell F: Eisenhower's Lieutenants: The Campaign of France and Germany 1944-1945 reviewed by Drew Middleton, Je 28,VII,p18
Weir, David: Circle of Poison: Pesticides and People in a Hungry World reviewed by James Traub, Ap 19,VII,p13
Weizman, Ezer: The Battle for Peace reviewed by Theodore Draper, My 17,VII,p9
Weizsacker, Carl Friedrich von: The Unity of Nature reviewed by Timothy Ferris, My 3,VII,p16
Welles, Patricia: Members Only reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Ap 26,VII,p38
Wharton, William: Dad reviewed by Benjamin DeMott, My 24,VII,p8; reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, My 26,III,11:1
Whipple, Fred L (Dr): Orbiting the Sun reviewed by John Noble Wilford, Je 9,III,3:1
Whiteside, Thomas: The Blockbuster Complex: Conglomerates, Show Business and Book Publishing reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Je 23,III,12:3
Wiesel, Elie: The Testament reviewed by John Leonard, Ap 3,III,25:1; interview; his portrait (M), Ap 7,III,11:4; The Testament reviewed by Jeffrey Burke, Ap 12,VII,p15
Wilford, John Noble: The Mapmakers reviewed by David McCullough, My 3,VII,p3; reviewed by Christoper Lehmann-Haupt, Je 3,III,24:3
Wilson, Josleen: The Passionate Amateur's Guide to Archeology in the United States, My 5,III,3:6
Wise, David: Spectrum reviewed by Eric Pace, Ap 24,III, 25:3
Woods, Stuart: Comment on Chiefs, 1st novel by Stuart

BOOK Reviews – Title Index – Cont

Photography: Essays & Images: Edited by Beaumont Newhall reviewed by Sanford Schwartz, Ap 12,VII,p13

- V -

Visions of China: Reviewed by Andy Grundberg, Je 14,VII, p12

- W -

Woodcuts and Woodblocks of Albrecht Durer, The: Edited by Walter L Strauss reviewed by John Russell, My 31, VII,p14
BOOKER, Steven. See also Blacks – Texas, Je 21,22,28
BOOKS & Co. See also Books – Poetry, Ap 3
BOOKS and Literature. See also Book Revs, Libraries, Magazines, Pornography (for inclusion), Authors names, Library and school names
Donald Hall comment on self-discipline he practices as writer, Ap 2,III,1:5; collection of books of Eric Sexton, that document spread of printing across Europe in 15th century will be auctioned at Christie's on April 8 (S), Ap 3,III,22:5
Geoffrey H Hartman article on literary criticism; drawing (L), Ap 5,VII,p11
Anatole Broyard analysis of Tolstoy novel Anna Karenina; drawing (M), Ap 5,VII,p39
Gregory Rabassa, award-winning translator, comments on art of translation; his portrait (M), Ap 5,XXI,2:5; article on writers' affinity for baseball; illustration (M), Ap 8,II,9:4; letter on Donald Hall April 2 article, Ap 9,III,9:3
R D Rosen article on 'writers block'; drawing (L), Ap 12, VII,p3
Comment on forum on writing and writers given by Westport-Weston Arts Council, Conn, under direction of Carol Plaine Fisher, Ap 12,XXIII,20:5
Theodore Dreiser's book Sister Carrie is being published for 1st time just as Dreiser wrote it 80 years ago—with restoration of 36,000 words that had been cut out of original manuscript; by standards of early 1900's, work was considered too sexually explicit, too rough in its language and too pessimistic in its philosophy; no alterations are expected to be made in Dreiser's other important later works; 'new' novel is being issued by University of Pennsylvania Press; Dreiser portrait (M); Ap 17,I,4; publication of unexpurgated edition of Sister Carrie noted, Ap 19,IV,7:4
Richard Yates article on being writer; drawing (M), Ap 19,VII,p3
Anatole Broyard comment on Kurt Vonnegut's new book Palm Sunday; drawing, Ap 19,VII,p31
Comment on Frederick Raphael and Kenneth McLeish book The List of Books (S), Ap 24,III,23:2
Russell Baker humorous comment on being in 'writing racket'; drawing (M), Ap 26,VI,p29
James Atlas article on number of writers who write about fictional writers' lives; drawing (L), Ap 26,VII,p7

subject heading

summary of article

date

page

column number

FIGURE 19. New York Times Index, 1981. p. 154.

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Go on to page 12.

Study the following example from Humanities Index. If you wanted information on courtly love, could you also use the subject heading "Chivalry"?

COURTLY love
See also
Chivalry
Troubadours
Trouvères

Allegorical structure of the Siervo libre de amor. J. Herrero. Speculum 55:751-64 O '80
Cortes'amor in medieval texts. J. M. Ferrante. Speculum 55:686-95 O '80
Erec's Enide: sa fame ou s'amie? B. N. Sargent-Baur. Roman Philol 33:373-87 F '80
Fine amor: its meaning and context. J. D. Burnley. R Eng Stud ns31:129-48 My '80
Giacomo da Lentini e l'anti-canzone: note sul discordo italiano. R. Russell. Mod Philol 77: 297-304 F '80
Intention and interpretation in the Book of the duchess. J. Ferster. Criticism 22:1-24 Wint '80
Izumi Shikibu nikki as a work of courtly literature. J. A. Walker. Lit R 23:463-75 Summ '80
Love strong as death and valour strong as love: Swinburne and courtly love. A. H. Harrison. Vict Poetry 18:61-73 Spr '80
Mind's castle: containment in the poetry of Charles d'Orléans. K. Newman. Roman Philol 33:317-28 N '79
Two readings of the Lai de l'ombre. S. Kay. Mod Lang R 75:515-27 Jl '80

FIGURE 20. Humanities Index, vol. 7. p. 146.

Yes. (Turn to page 13)

No. (Turn to page 14)

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Very good! "Chivalry" is a see also heading, which means that you could use it as well as courtly love.

Go on to page 15.

Did you forget the diagram on page 4? Review it and try the question again. In case you forgot, the question was on page 12.

You are researching a paper on dream images in the short fiction of Nathaniel Hawthorne. An entry in the Abstracts of English Studies looks promising. Could you find a copy of the article in the VC/UHV Library?

Nathaniel Hawthorne

81-1049. Herndon, Jerry A. *Hawthorne's Dream Imagery*, AL, 46, 4, 1975, 538-45. Hawthorne's characteristic use of dream imagery was to register the presence of evil — as in *Earth's Holocaust, The Birthmark, Rappaccini's Daughter*, and the *Celestial Railroad*. In *The Maypole of Merry Mount*, Hawthorne favors the moral realism of the Puritans over the dream-fantasy of the Merry Mounters. In *My Kinsman, Major Molineux*, Robin laughs bitterly, upon his awakening, at the vision of man's inhumanity. J.C.A.

81-1050. Justus, James H. *Hawth*
AL, 47, 1, 1975, 21-36. In *The Blit*
of his other work. Through the fir
ferment of his time. The character o
confrontation with the issues of pr

81-105[illegible]. Stone, Edward. *Chillingw*
treatment of his three main characte
responsible for his fate. Chillingwor
is incapable of pardoning Hester and
passion they are making a deliberate
not with some outside force.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are used in describing journals from which abstracts have been selected for this issue:

AL	American Literature
CanL	Canadian Literature
CDr	Comparative Drama
CEJ	California English Journal
Ch&L	Christianity and Literature
CL	Comparative Literature
Clio	Clio, An Interdisciplinary Journal of Literature, History, and the Philosophy

FIGURE 21. Abstracts of English Studies, vol 24. Abs. No. 81-1049.

VC/UHV Serials List

AMERICAN LITERARY SCHOLARSHIP
PAPER: (1963 TO DATE)
PUBLICATION TYPE: ANNUAL/IRREGULAR-NOT ANALYZED

AMERICAN LITERATURE
PAPER: V.1-46 (1929-1975) CURRENT ISSUES
MICROFILM: V.47 TO DATE (1975 TO DATE)
NOTE: INDEX TO V.1-30 (1929-1959) ON INDEX TABLE
PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

AMERICAN MAGAZINE
PAPER: V.151-162, NO.1 (1951-JUL 1956)
PUBLICATION TYPE: PERIODICAL

Yes. (Turn to page 16)

No. (Turn to page 17)

Congratulations -- this was a complicated one. First of all, you noticed that AL was an abbreviation for a journal. The list of abbreviations told you that AL stands for American Literature. Then, you looked on the copy of the Serials List under the title of the journal, and saw that we have American Literature for 1975 (date the article was published) in both paper and microfilm.

Go on to page 18.

Not quite. This is a complex question. You should review pages 8 and 9. Then turn to page 15 and try again.

So far, we have shown you how to search for periodical articles MANUALLY, i.e. you will have to look up your topic in each volume of the appropriate index until you find enough information. Needless to say, this is a time-consuming process, which may take you several hours to complete.

There is, however, a faster way. A librarian can do your search by COMPUTER. The computer looks for articles on your subject by dividing the topic into separate facets, which must then be combined by using Boolean logic.

For example:

> Assume you are researching the reaction of Protestant church leaders to the rise of Nazi Germany.

The topic can be divided into three sets of synonymous terms:

Protestant	church leaders	Nazi Germany
Protestantism	clergy	Nazism
	pastors	National Socialism

The librarian types each set of terms into the computer, and then instructs it to retrieve only those articles that contain a term from <u>each</u> of the three groups. The output of the search will be only those articles which cover all three concepts, or the overlap represented by the shaded area in the circles below.

Go on to page 19.

It takes the computer only a few minutes to execute a search, but that doesn't mean that there's nothing left for you to do. Before the librarian can plan the search strategy, you will have to define your topic carefully, and make a list of the appropriate words and subject headings. The computer cannot make assumptions or ask for clarification; it merely looks for the words it is told to locate. The computer does not know, for example, that "church leaders" and "clergy" mean approximately the same thing. If the articles you need are indexed under "clergy", and only the term "church leaders" has been typed, the computer will not be able to find the articles. This is just a mechanical version of the familiar problem of subject headings. The fact that you don't find what you're looking for doesn't necessarily mean that it's not there--you may be looking under the wrong term.

Now that we've gotten you excited about how much time a computer can save, we have to add a word of warning: a computer search is not always the best way to research a topic.

The computer is an effective way to do a search which contains more than one concept, i.e. one that would require you to check unrelated ideas (like church leaders and Nazi Germany) in each volume of a printed index. You would have to look at all of the articles on church leaders to see if they mentioned Nazi Germany, and at all those on Nazi Germany to see if they mentioned Protestantism.

If you were merely looking for information on a single concept, like "National Socialism," a computer search would be unnecessary. The computer would tell you how many articles contain the term--and it could be several hundred.

Go on to page 20.

You are researching "Gothic literature" and its characteristics for an in-class report. Should you ask a librarian to search this topic for you by computer?

Yes. (Turn to page 21)

No. (Turn to page 22)

Are you sure? Review pages 18 and 19 and consider changing your mind.

Then turn to page 22.

Right! "Gothic literature" is a good example of a single concept topic. You need only look under that heading in a printed index to find plenty of articles on the subject.

Suppose that your presentation were on the role of the British Royal Air Force in World War II. Would you want to consider a computer search?

Yes. (Turn to page 23)

No. (Turn to page 24)

Correct. This topic combines two concepts, the British Royal Air Force and World War II. It would take quite a while to search it manually, but the computer could easily combine the terms.

If you are unclear about anything we have discussed in this chapter, take a little more time to study it carefully. If you feel fairly certain that you understand periodical indexes, you may do the practice exercises on page 25, and then go on to Chapter 6.

On the contrary, this is a very appropriate topic for a computer search. Review pages 18 and 19, and see if you can figure out why. Then turn to page 23.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

Using Humanities Index, look up "realism in literature." Write the date of the volume you used here_____.

1. When you look up "realism in literature" what other subject headings are listed as additional references? (List two)

Look at the first entry under "realism in literature."

a) Who is the author(s) of the article?

b) What is the title?

c) In what periodical was it published?

d) What is the volume number and date of publication for this periodical?

e) Is this issue of the periodical available in the VC/UHV Library?

2. Find the 1968 volume of the New York Times Index.

a) Look up "Democratic Party." Find the report of Hubert Humphrey's defeat in the Presidential election campaign and give the date, page, and column number of the news story_____.

b) You know form reading the Serials List that the 1968 issues of the New York Times are on microfilm in the Media Center. Locate the article about Humphrey's defeat and give the headline. (This is the "title" by which you would enter it in your bibliography if you were to quote the article.

Chapter 6

GETTING ANOTHER OPINION

Congratulations, you have reached the half-way point! The first half of this unit was devoted to teaching you the basic steps to follow in laying a solid foundation for a research paper. The second half will show you how to add some special touches to that underlying structure. Unlike the basic process that you learned in Chapters 1-5, these next steps are not interrelated. Not all of them will apply to every paper that you write; some will be more useful than others, depending upon the nature and scope of your topic.

A crucial point to keep in mind when doing research is that not even the so-called "authorities" always agree. There is usually a pack of critics yapping at the heels of every new theory, and most of the established ones have been chewed over like old bones. Learn to read books and articles with a critical eye, looking for weaknesses in argument and methodology. Admittedly, this is an acquired skill, and it may sometimes be difficult for you, as an inexperienced student, to know whether you are reading good scholarship or unsubstantiated opinion. Under these circumstances, you may want to know what others have said about a book or article, and we can show you some simple ways to find out.

Go on to page 2.

Before you decide to rely too heavily on the conclusions that author X draws in his book, you might want to read what the REVIEWS said about the book when it was published. Since we have already discussed indexes to bibliographies and indexes to periodical articles, you probably will not be surprised to find that there are also indexes to book reviews. Some important ones are:

Book Review Digest

Book Review Index

Current Book Review Citations

Combined Retrospective Index to Book Reviews in Scholarly Journals, 1886-1974

National Library Service Cumulative Book Review Index, 1905-1974

An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities

To locate a book review, you will need to know the author's name and the publication date of the book (the original date, not reprint or subsequent printing dates). If you wanted a review of Ronald Walker's book, Infernal Paradise: Mexico and the Modern English Novel, which was published in 1978, you would choose the 1978 volume of a book review index and look up Walker's name. (You may sometimes have to check a year or two after the publication date as well. If there are cumulative volumes, you can start there to identify the volume you need.)

Go on to page 3.

If you choose Book Review Index, the entry under Walker's name will look like this:

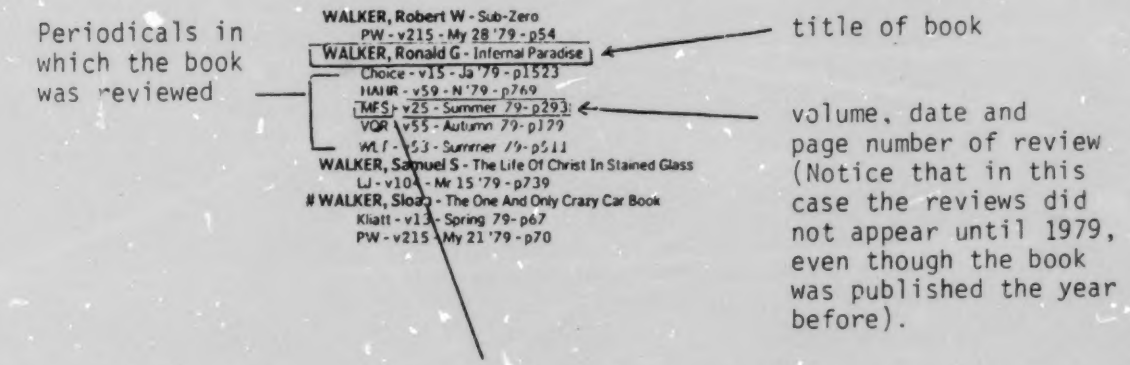
Periodicals in which the book was reviewed
WALKER, Robert W - Sub-Zero
PW - v215 - My 28 '79 - p54
WALKER, Ronald G - Infernal Paradise
Choice - v15 - Ja '79 - p1523
HAHR - v59 - N '79 - p769
MFS - v25 - Summer 79-p293
VQR - v55 - Autumn 79-p179
WLT - v53 - Summer 79-p511
WALKER, Samuel S - The Life Of Christ In Stained Glass
LJ - v104 - Mr 15 '79 - p739
WALKER, Sloan - The One And Only Crazy Car Book
Kliatt - v13 - Spring 79-p67
PW - v215 - My 21 '79 - p70
title of book
volume, date and page number of review (Notice that in this case the reviews did not appear until 1979, even though the book was published the year before).

FIGURE 22 (a). Book Review Index, Master Cumulation, vol. 5. p. 489.

As with other indexes to periodicals, you will have to check the list of abbreviations at the front of the volume for the full title of the periodical

PUBLICATIONS INDEXED

Periodicals cited in BOOK REVIEW INDEX are listed in alphabetic sequence according to the abbreviations used to identify them in review citations.

AAPSS-A	American Academy of Political and Social Science. Annals	CR	Contemporary Review	IPQ	International Philosophical Quarterly
A Anth	American Anthropologist	CRL	College and Research Libraries	Inst	Instructor
A Arch	American Archivist	CS	Contemporary Sociology	Inter BC	Interracial Books for Children Bulletin
A Art	American Artist	CSM	Christian Science Monitor		
AB	AB Bookman's Weekly	CT	Children Today	Intpr	Interpretation: A Journal of Bible and Theology
ABR	American Book Review	CW	Classical World		
AC	American City & County	Cha Ti	Changing Times	JAAC	Journal of Aesthetics and Art Criticism
ACSB	Appraisal: Children's Science Books	Choice	Choice	JAF	Journal of American Folklore
AE	Adult Education	Cng	Change	JAH	Journal of American History
AF	American Forests	Comp L	Comparative Literature	JAL	Journal of Academic Librarianship
AH	American Heritage	Comt	Commentary	JAS	Journal of Asian Studies
AHR	American Historical Review	Comw	Commonweal	JB	Junior Bookshelf
AIQ	American Indian Quarterly	Conn	Connoisseur	JBL	Journal of Biblical Literature
AJES	American Journal of Economics and Sociology	Cont Ed	Contemporary Education	JE	Journal of Education
		Cr Crafts	Creative Crafts	JEGP	Journal of English and Germanic Philology
AJP	American Journal of Philology	Cr H	Craft Horizons		
		Cres	Cresset	JEH	Journal of Economic History
B&B	Books & Bookmen	Enc	Encounter	LJ	Library Journal
BAS	Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists	Env	Environment	LL	Lifelong Learning: The Adult Years
BB	Babbling Bookworm	Esq	Esquire	LQ	Library Quarterly
BC	Book Collector	Ethics	Ethics	LR	Library Review
BCM	Book Collector's Market	FC	Film Comment	LRTS	Library Resources and Technical Services
B Ent	Black Enterprise	FQ	Film Quarterly		
BF	Book Forum	FR	French Review	LW	Living Wilderness
BHR	Business History Review	Feat	Feature	Lib	The Library
BIC	Books in Canada	Fly	Flying	Lis	Listener
BL	Booklist	Fut	Futurist	MA	Modern Age
BM	Burlington Magazine	GJ	Geographical Journal	MEJ	Middle East Journal
BOT	Books of the Times	GP	Growing Point	M Ed J	Music Educators Journal
BS	Best Sellers	GW	Guardian Weekly	MFS	Modern Fiction Studies

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FIGURE 22 (b). Book Review Index, Master Cumulation, Vol. 5.

Go on to page 4.

If you choose An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, you will find additional reviews. Note that this index identifies the abbreviated journal titles by numbers. PMLA title abbreviations (standard in the field of literature) are included in parentheses for many of the journals.

Walker, C.F. Three Plays.
I. Beaupre, 108:Spring79-115
Walker, G.J. Spanish Politics and Imperial Trade 1700-1789.
J.S. Cummins, 617(TLS):7Mar80-277
Walker, L. The Green Wheelbarrow.*
L. Harrop, 565:Vol20#4-16
Walker, R.C.S. Kant.
D.W. Hamlyn, 617(TLS):4Jan80-19
L. Stevenson, 479(PhQ):Oct79-345
Walker, R.G. Infernal Paradise.
R.H. Costa, 651(WHR):Autumn79-363
639(VQR):Autumn79-129
Walker, R.M. Tradition and Technique in "El Libro del Cavallero Zifar."
V. Masson de Gómez, 545(RPh):Nov78-212
Walker, T. Burning the Ivy.
C. Hope, 364:Mar80-72
L. Sail, 493:Dec79-66

Name of reviewer (not all reviews are signed)

FIGURE 23 (a). An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, vol 21. p. 390.

639(VQR) - Virginia Quarterly Review. Charlottesville.
Winter78 thru Autumn79 (vols 54 and 55 complete)
646(WWR) - Walt Whitman Review. Detroit.
Mar78 thru Dec78 (vol 24 complete)
649(WCR) - West Coast Review. Burnaby.
Jun78 thru Apr79 (vol 13 complete)
649(WAL) - Western American Literature. Logan.
Spring79 thru Winter80 (vol 14 complete)
650(WF) - Western Folklore. Berkeley.
Jan79 thru Oct79 (vol 38 complete)
651(WHR) - Western Humanities Review. Salt Lake City.
Winter79 thru Autumn79 (vol 33 complete)
654(WB) - Weimarer Beiträge. Berlin.
1/1978 thru 12/1978 (vol 24 complete)
656(WMQ) - William and Mary Quarterly. Williamsburg.
Jan79 thru Oct79 (vol 36 complete)

FIGURE 23 (b). An Index to Book Reviews in the Humanities, vol. 21. p. x.

Go on to page 5.

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One index to book reviews offers a special feature not included in any other of the books. Book Review Digest provides a one-paragraph summary of the book, and then prints excerpts from most of the reviews listed. You can use these excerpts to decide whether or not to locate and read the entire review.

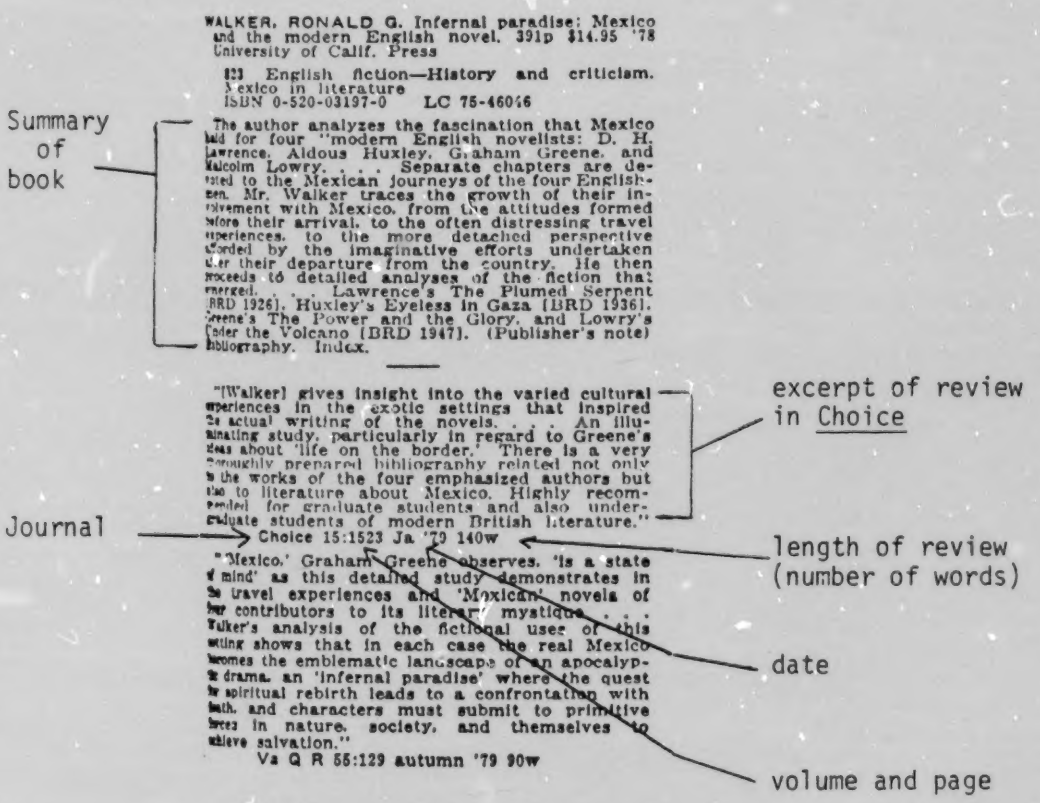
WALKER, RONALD G. Infernal paradise: Mexico and the modern English novel. 391p $14.95 '78 University of Calif. Press
823 English fiction—History and criticism. Mexico in literature
ISBN 0-520-03197-0 LC 75-46046
Summary of book
The author analyzes the fascination that Mexico held for four "modern English novelists: D. H. Lawrence, Aldous Huxley, Graham Greene, and Malcolm Lowry. . . . Separate chapters are devoted to the Mexican journeys of the four Englishmen. Mr. Walker traces the growth of their involvement with Mexico, from the attitudes formed before their arrival, to the often distressing travel experiences, to the more detached perspective afforded by the imaginative efforts undertaken after their departure from the country. He then proceeds to detailed analyses of the fiction that emerged. . . . Lawrence's The Plumed Serpent [BRD 1926], Huxley's Eyeless in Gaza [BRD 1936], Greene's The Power and the Glory, and Lowry's Under the Volcano [BRD 1947]. (Publisher's note) Bibliography. Index.
"[Walker] gives insight into the varied cultural experiences in the exotic settings that inspired the actual writing of the novels. . . . An illuminating study, particularly in regard to Greene's ideas about 'life on the border.' There is a very thoroughly prepared bibliography related not only to the works of the four emphasized authors but also to literature about Mexico. Highly recommended for graduate students and also undergraduate students of modern British literature."
excerpt of review in Choice
Journal
Choice 15:1523 Ja '79 140w
length of review (number of words)
"'Mexico,' Graham Greene observes, 'is a state of mind' as this detailed study demonstrates in the travel experiences and 'Mexican' novels of four contributors to its literary mystique. . . . Walker's analysis of the fictional uses of this setting shows that in each case the real Mexico becomes the emblematic landscape of an apocalyptic drama, an 'infernal paradise' where the quest for spiritual rebirth leads to a confrontation with death, and characters must submit to primitive forces in nature, society, and themselves to achieve salvation."
date
Va Q R 55:129 autumn '79 90w
volume and page

FIGURE 24. Book Review Digest, 1979. p. 1327.

Go on to page 6.

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If you don't find a review of your book in any of the book review indexes, check the periodical indexes in your subject. Many have separate book review categories. A few important periodicals even publish their own separate indexes.

BOOK REVIEWS

Aalen, F. H. A. Man and the landscape in Ireland. 1978
History 65:84-5 F '80. C. O. Gráda
Abbey, E. Abbey's road
SW R 65:102-5 Wint '80. W. Marling
Abdul Aziz Ishak. Special guest: the detention in Malaysia of an ex-cabinet minister. 1977
J Asian Stud 39:433-6 F '80. J. Funston
Abdul Majid bin Zainuddin. Wandering thoughts of a dying man: the life and times of Haji Abdul Majid bin Zainuddin; ed. by W. R. Roff. 1978
J Asian Stud 39:433-6 F '80. J. Funston
Abdul Rahman, T. Viewpoints. 1978
J Asian Stud 39:433-6 F '80. J. Funston
Pac Affairs 53:397 Summ '80. R. Stubbs
Abel, E. and Buckley, B. Handwriting on the wall: toward a sociology and psychology of graffiti. 1977
J Am Folklore 93:99-100 Ja/Mr '80. A. H. Walle
Abel, G. Stoizismus und frühe Neuzeit. 1978
Renaissance Q 33:235-6 Summ '80. P. O. Kristeller
Abel, R. Skin and bones. 1979
Stud Short Fict 17:96-7 Wint '80. J. W. Grinnell
Abel, W. Agrarkrisen und Agrarkonjunktur. 3d ed rev and enlarged. 1978
Acton, H. Last Medici
Contemp R 237:221-2 O '80. C. Fradan
Acutt, R. C. Reminiscenes of a Rand pioneer: autobiography of Renault Courtney Acutt 1876-1973; ed. by W. Saunders. 1977
Int J Afric Hist Stud 12 no4:710-13 '79. H. Slater
Adamovich, A. Karatelli
Sov Lit no8:190-2 '80. V. Bykov
Adams, J. Papers of John Adams, v3: May, 1775-January 1776; v4: February-August 1776; ed. by R. J. Taylor and others. 1979
J Am Stud 14:311-12 Ag '80. E. Wright
J Southern Hist 46:286-7 My '80. J. Appleby
New Eng Q 53:242-5 Je '80. R. D. Brown
Adams, M. C. C. Our masters the rebels: a speculation on Union military failure in the East, 1861-1865. 1977
Am Hist R 84:1479-80 D '79. W. W. Hassler, jr
J Historian 42:514-15 My '80. R. Reed
J Southern Hist 46:118-19 F '80. F. E. Vandiver
Adams, P. G. Graces of harmony: alliteration, assonance and consonance in eighteenth-century British poetry. 1977
Mod Philol 77:438-40 My '80. A. J. Weltzman
Adams, R. Girl in a swing
Times Lit Supp no4047:1189 O 24 '80. A. N. Wilson

FIGURE 25. Humanities Index, vol. 7. p. 789.

BOOK Reviews — Cont

- 143 -

BOOK Reviews — Cont

Allen, Gay Wilson: Waldo Emerson. A Biography revd by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt; illus, O 27,III,11:3; Waldo Emerson. A Biography revd by Paul Zweig; drawing, N 1, VII,p9

Allen, Grant: An African Millionaire reviewed by Newgate Callendar, My 3,VII,p39

Allen, Joseph: Sandcastles reviewed by Sarah Ferrell; illustration (M), My 10,X,p9

Alpert, Jane L: Growing Up Underground revd by Eden Ross Lipson, O 25,VII,p12

Alter, Robert Mark: The Art of Biblical Narrative reviewed by Frank Kermode, Jl 19,VII,p6; The No-Nibbling Book reviewed by Richard Smith, Jl 19,VII,p18

Alther, Lisa: Original Sins reviewed by Mary Cantwell, My 3,VII,p9

Ambler, Eric: The Care of Time revd by Anatole Broyard; illus, S 11,III,25:1; book revd by Julian Symons; illus, S 13, VII,p3

Ames, Mildred: The Dancing Madness reviewed by Joyce Milton, F 1,VII,p28

Amesbury, James Edward: Sporting Chance reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Ja 4,VII,p17

Amis, Martin: Other People: A Mystery Story reviewed by Evan Hunter, Jl 26,VII,p9

Ammons, A R: A Coast of Trees reviewed by Vernon Shetley, My 10,VII,p12

Baker, Carlos: Ernest Hemingway: Selected Letters, 1917-1961 reviewed by Irving Howe, Mr 29,VII,p7; reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt, Mr 31,III,20:1

Baker, Mark: Nam: The Vietnam War in the Words of the Men and Women Who Fought There reviewed by Marc Leepson, My 17,VII,p12; reviewed by Christoper Lehmann-Haupt, Je 11,III,21:2; Harry J Schwartz letter on Leepson's review, Jl 5,VII,p22; correction of July 5 ltr, Ag 9,VII,p25

Baker, Olaf: Where the Buffaloes Begin reviewed by George A Woods, F 15,VII,p22

Ball, John: Trouble for Tallon reviewed by Newgate Callendar, Mr 29,VII,p39

Ballard, Michael: Conversations With a Dancer reviewed by Holly Brubach, F 1,VII,p13

Balliett, Whitney: Night Creature: A Journal of Jazz, 1975-1980 reviewed by Robert Palmer, Jl 19,VII,p10

Banks, Lynne Reid: The Indian in the Cupboard revd by Anne Tyler; illus, O 11,VII,p38

Banks, Russell: Trailerpark revd by Ivan Gold, N 22,VII,p15

Barlay, Stephen: In the Company of Spies revd by Newgate Callendar; drawing, S 20,VII,p39

Barlow, George: Gumbo revd by Peter Schjeldahl, S 6,VII,p6

Barmash, Isadore: More Than They Bargained For. The Rise and Fall of Korvettes revd by Robert Sobel, D 30,III, 16:4

Barnard, Robert: Death of a Literary Widow reviewed by

Berlin, Isaiah: Personal Impressions reviewed by John Leonard, Ja 5,III,16:1; by Peter Stansky, F 8,VII,p1

Berman, Susan: Easy Street. The True Story of a Mob Family revd by Neal Johnston, N 15,VII,p16

Bermant, Chaim: The Patriarch revd by Annie Gottlieb; drawing, Ag 2,VII,p14

Bernen, Robert: In the Heat of the Sun revd by Anatole Broyard, Ag 13,III,21:1

Bernier, Olivier: Pleasure and Privilege: Life in France, Naples and America, 1770-90 reviewed by Anatole Broyard, Ap 11,14:1; reviewed by Walter Goodman, Je 7,VII,p15

Berry, Wendell: The Gift of Good Land. Further Essays Cultural and Agricultural revd by Roger B Swain, D 20, VII,p3

Berton, Pierre: The Invasion of Canada. Volume One. 1812-1813 reviewed by John Yohalem, F 22,VII,p18

Bethel, Elizabeth Rauh: Promiseland. A Century of Life in a Negro Community reviewed by David Bradley, Jl 19,VII, p8

Betts, Doris: Heading West revd by John Leonard; illus, D 17,III,p23

Bierman, Stanley M (Dr): The World's Greatest Stamp Collectors reviewed by Samuel A Tower, Jl 12,II,33:4

Billington, Ray Allen: Land of Savagery Land of Promise The European Image of the American Frontier in the Nineteenth Century reviewed by James Traub, Ja 25,VII,

FIGURE 26. New York Times Index, 1981. p. 143.

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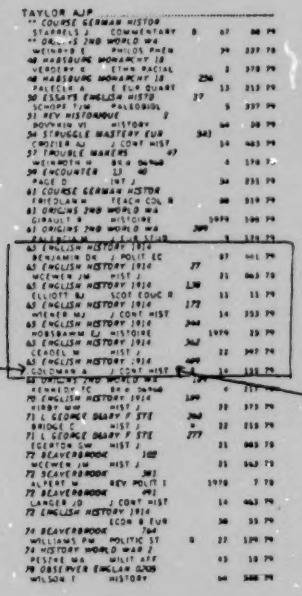
Go on to page 7.

A unique way to find out what has been written about a particular book or article is by using a CITATION INDEX. While citation indexes do list some book reviews, their primary purpose is to show where and how often a particular author's work has been mentioned (cited) by others in his field. Although citation indexes often look formidable to the inexperienced user, they are really no more complicated than the abstracting indexes we examined in Chapter 5. They, too, require you to follow a two-step process which we will demonstrate using Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI). Arts and Humanities Citation Index uses the same format to cover publications in fine arts.

Assume that you want to find out how English History to 1914 by the well-known British historian, A. J. P. Taylor has been discussed in the historical literature.

STEP 1: Select a "citation" volume of Social Sciences Citation Index and look up Taylor's name. All of his publications as of the date the index was published will be listed under his name in dark type, and preceded by their dates of publication. Find English History to 1914, which was published in 1965.



The names in light type under English History to 1914 are the names of authors who cited this book in periodical articles published in 1979. Copy these names and citations just as they appear.

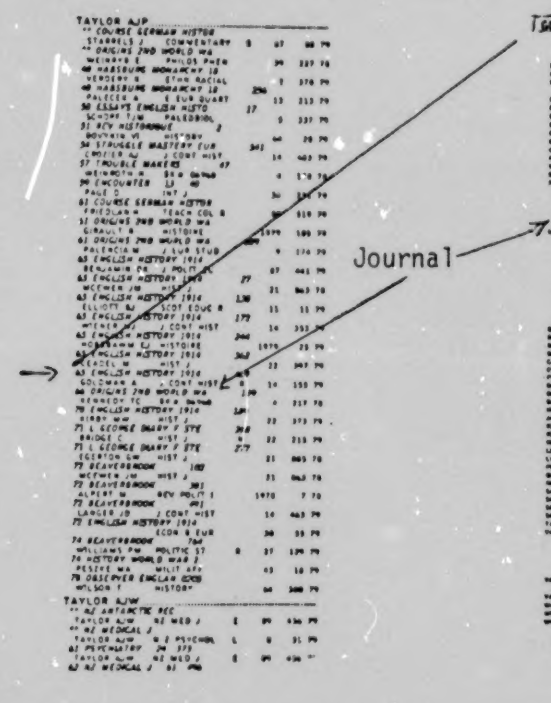
FIGURE 27. Social Sciences Citation Index, 1979, vol. 2. p. 13689.

Go on to page 8.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Step 2: Then, find the "source" volume of SSCI and look up the name of those citing authors that you copied in step 1. Now you can see, listed under each author's name, title and publication data of the article citing English History to 1914. (If there is more than one entry listed under the citing author, be sure to choose the one for the same journal or book that you found next to that name in the citation volume).

Entry from citation volume



Entry from source volume

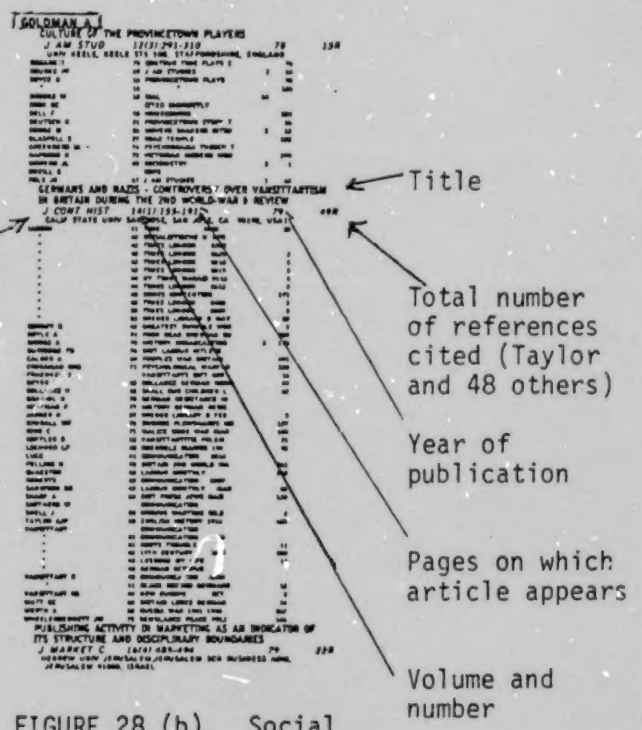


FIGURE 28 (a). Social Sciences Citation Index, 1979, vol. 2. p. 13689.

FIGURE 28 (b). Social Sciences Citation Index, 1979, vol. 3. p. 3847.

That's easier than you would have suspected from a first glance, isn't it? In fact, the hardest part of using a citation index is reading the tiny print.

Go on to page 9.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Study the following example from Arts and Humanities Citation Index. Assume that you have read Leslie Fiedler's book, The Stranger in Shakespeare, and want to see how it has been discussed by other literary analysts. You decide to examine the article by M. Novy, to see how it mentions Fiedler. Which of the two entries under Novy's name in the "source" volume is the same one that you found in the "citation" volume under Fiedler's name?

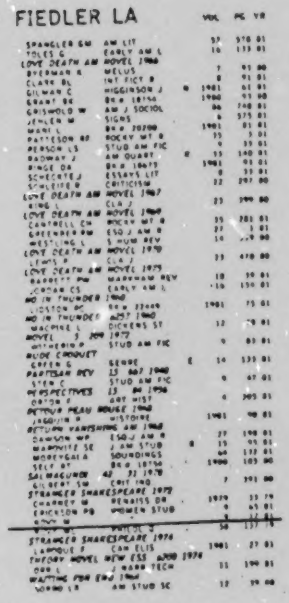

FIEDLER LA

FIGURE 29 (a). Arts and Humanities Citation Index, 1981, vol. 1. p. 2262.

NOVY M

SHAKESPEARE AND EMOTIONAL DISTANCE IN THE ELIZABETHAN FAMILY

DEMYTHOLOGIZING SHAKESPEARE - FEMINIST SHAKESPEARE CRITICISM

(1)

(2)

FIGURE 29 (b). Arts and Humanities Citation Index, 1981, vol. 4. p. 3911

(1) Turn to page 10.

(2) Turn to page 11.

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No, the entry for M. Novy was published in Women Stud. You have choosen the entry published Theat. J. Study the sample on page 8, and then try once more.

Good! From the entry in the citation volume, you can see that M. Novy's article citing Fiedler was published in Women Stud. The only entry from Women Stud. under Novy's name is number 2, entitled "Demythologizing Shakespeare--Feminist Shakespeare Criticism."

Go on to page 12.

The field of literature, of course, is richest of all in critical reviews, and if you are writing on a literary topic you can find additional critiques and reviews through a variety of specialized sources. The following is a very selective list of collections of literary criticism.

Nineteenth-Century Literary Criticism	REF PN 761 .N5
Twentieth-Century Literary Criticism	REF PN 771 .G27
Contemporary Literary Criticism	REF PN 771 .C59
The Critical Temper	REF PR 83 .C764
Modern British Literature	REF PR 473 .T4
Short Fiction Criticism	REF PN 3373 .A2T45
Twentieth-Century Short Story Explication	REF PN 3373 .A2W3 1977
Critical Survey of Short Fiction	REF PN 3321 .C7
European Drama Criticism, 1900-1975	REF PN 1707 .A2P35
Drama Criticism	REF PN 1626 .C6
Guide to Critical Reviews	REF PN 1707 .A2S3
Drama Criticism Index	REF PN 1626 .B7
Survey of Contemporary Literature	REF PN 44 .M34 1977
1,300 Critical Evaluations of Selected Novels and Plays	REF PN 44 .M33
Masterplots	REF PN 44 .M3[illegible]

Go on to page 13.

Note that some of these sources may give only a brief title of the book or journal in which the critiques are published. You will have to turn to the back of the volume to find complete publication information.

STEVENS, WALLACE (1879-1955), American

General
Doggett [2], 373-80.
Hough, Graham [2], 201-18.
King, Montgomery W., 141-48.
Langford, Richard E., 36-41.
Martz, 183-223.
Morse, 431-46.
Sheehan, 57-66.

sources which contain critiques of Stevens' poetry in general

title of poem

"Anecdote on the Jar"
Merivale, 527-32.

source and pages on which a critique of this poem appears

"Arcades of Philadelphia the Past"
Ackerman, R. D., item 80.

"The Auroras of Autumn"
Bloom, Harold, 36-41.
Brown, Merle E., 263.

"The Auroras of Autumn--II"
Doggett [2], 378-80.

"The Auroras of Autumn--VIII"
Doggett [2], 380.

PART II

SOURCES OF CRITICISMS

ACKERMAN, Catherine A. "Drayton's Revision of 'The Shepheard's Garland'," CLAJ 3 (Dec., 1959).

ACKERMAN, R. D. "Arcades of Philadelphia the Past," Expl 24 (May, 1966).

ADAIR, Virginia H. "Death Is a Dialogue Between," Expl 27 (Mar., 1969).

ADAMS, Francis D. [1]. "Jubilate Agno and the 'Theme of Gratitude'," PLL 3 (Sum., 1967).

FIGURE 30. An Index to Criticisms of British and American Poetry, 1973. p. 120.

Go on to page 14.

Don't forget, of course, that you will still have to check the card catalog or serials list to see if the Library has a copy of the book or journal in which the critique appears.

A quick way to find books of literary criticism devoted entirely to a particular author is to check the subject catalog for the author's name combined with the subheading --Criticism and Interpretation. Remember, though, that this is not a comprehensive approach--it will show you only what is in <u>our</u> Library.

FAULKNER, WILLIAM, 1897-1962--
CRITICISM AND INTERPRETATION.

PS
3511
.A86
Z84
1975x

Howe, Irving.
William Faulkner : a critical study / Irving Howe. 3d ed., rev. and expanded. Chicago : University of Chicago Press, 1975.
308 p. ; 22 cm. (A Phoenix book, P650)

1. Faulkner, William, 1897-1962--
Criticism and interpretation. I. Title

TxViEU 2-78 prf 1627614 TxVCsc 75-329084

If you feel confident that you understand reviews and criticism, you may answer the practice questions on page 15 , and then go on to Chapter 7.

NAME: _____ INSTRUCTOR: _____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Using any appropriate book review index from the list on page 2, locate reviews of Everyone Was Brave by William O'Neill, published in 1969.

   a) Give the name and volume of the index in which you found the reviews.

   b) How many reviews of the O'Neill book does this index list?

   c) Choose any of those reviews and give the title, volume, and date of the journal that published it, and the page on which it begins.

2. Using the 1981 citation volume of Social Science Citation Index, look up the book again.

   a) How many times was this book cited in 1980?

   b) Turn to the source volume and look up the cited reference by L. Kessler that you found in the citation volume. Give the title of the article.

Chapter 7

CHECKING UP ON THE EXPERTS

In the last chapter, we examined some ways to find out how books and articles have been received and discussed by authorities in the field. You should be aware, however, that not all opinions are created equal. Differences in philosophy and in educational preparation affect an individual's work. A writer can be liberal, conservative, Marxist, revisionist, Freudian, or any other persuasion, and these biases will be present in his/her work, even though you as a student may not be astute enough to spot them. Not all writers are equally well educated either, and this is a factor you will want to consider in assessing credibility. The individual with a B.A., who makes a living as a freelance writer, frequently lacks the intellectual reputation of the Ph.D. who teaches at Harvard.

You can check on an author's background through a variety of BIOGRAPHICAL SOURCES. The amount of information you will find will vary greatly, depending upon the particular source you choose. Some give only a paragraph of facts and dates; others are longer and more detailed. The following page shows how two different sources cover Ronald Walker, author of Infernal Paradise, for which we found reviews in the previous chapter.

Go on to page 2.

WALKER, RONALD GARY, b Southgate, Calif, Sept 12, 45; m 67; c 1. ENGLISH & AMERICAN LITERATURE. Educ: Univ Redlands, BA, 67; Univ Calif, Los Angeles, MA, 68; Univ Md, College Park, PhD(English), 74. Prof Exp: Instr, Barber-Scotia Col, 68-69; from instr to asst prof, 73-78, ASSOC PROF ENGLISH, UNIV HOUSTON, VICTORIA CAMPUS, 78- Concurrent Pos: Proposal reviewer, Div Pub Progs, Nat Endowment for Humanities, 77- Mem: MLA; Col English Asn; SCent Mod Lang Asn. Res: The modern novel; theory of fiction; interdisciplinary studies (myth, ritual and art; film and literature). Publ: Auth, Seriation as stylistic norm in Graham Greene's The Heart of the Matter, Lang & Style, summer 73; Death in the sound of their name: character motivation in Faulkner's Sartoris, Southern Humanities Rev, summer 73; Infernal Paradise: Mexico and the Modern English Novel, Univ Calif, 78; contribr, European Exiles in Latin America Since 1930, Univ Tex, (in press). Add: Univ of Houston Victoria Campus 2301-C Red River St Victoria TX 77901

FIGURE 31. Directory of American Scholars, 1982. p. 734.

Go on to page 3.

WALKER, Ronald G(ary) 1945-

PERSONAL: Born September 12, 1945, in South Gate, Calif.; son of Ty C. (a life insurance agent) and Edna (Trammell) Walker; married Leslie Tucker (a La Leche League leader), November 24, 1967; children: Matthew Gregory, Ryan Geoffrey. *Education:* University of Redlands, B.A., 1967; University of California, Los Angeles, M.A., 1968; University of Maryland, Ph.D., 1974; postdoctoral study at University of California, Irvine, 1977. *Home:* 2305 Terrace St., Victoria, Tex. 77901. *Office:* Division of Arts and Sciences, University of Houston, Victoria Campus, 2302-C Red River St., Victoria, Tex. 77901.

CAREER: Barber-Scotia College, Concord, N.C., instructor in English, 1968-69; University of Maryland, College Park, part-time instructor in English, 1969-72; University of Houston, Victoria Campus, Victoria, Tex., instructor, 1973-74, assistant professor, 1974-78, associate professor of English, 1978—. Visiting professor at Instituto Allende, summer, 1978. *Member:* Modern Language Association of America, College English Association, South Central Modern Language Association. *Awards, honors:* University of Houston faculty research initiation grant, summer, 1976; National Endowment for the Humanities summer seminar stipend, 1979.

WRITINGS: Infernal Paradise: Mexico and the Modern English Novel, University of California Press, 1978; (contributor) Hans-Bernhard Moeller, editor, *European Exiles in Latin America,* University of Texas Press, 1979. Contributor of articles and poems to language and humanities journals.

WORK IN PROGRESS: Narrative Poetics: Time and Space in the Novels of Graham Greene (tentative title), completion expected in 1981; a collection of poems, completion expected in 1981; research on theory of narrative, the phenomenology of reading, and fictional setting.

SIDELIGHTS: Walker writes: "The main impulse behind *Infernal Paradise* was an effort to sound a complex and compelling mystery; the double-edged fascination that Mexico has exerted on the imaginations of Anglo-American visitors through the years. In the works of D. H. Lawrence, Katherine Anne Porter, Graham Greene, Malcolm Lowry, and others, I found echoes of my own less articulate response to Mexico—to its history, landscape, myths, art—in short, to the Mexican 'mystique.' Written with the intention of invoking as well as elucidating that fascination, the book as I see it is an exercise of the sympathizing imagination as much as of the analytical intellect."

Infernal Paradise has been published in Spanish.

FIGURE 32. Contemporary Authors, vol. 93-96. p. 531.

The most important thing to remember when using biographical sources is that they vary widely in scope. Some are restricted to living individuals:

Current Biography	REF CT 100 .C8
Who's Who	REF DA 28 .W6
Contemporary Authors	REF PS 221 .C6
Directory of American Scholars	REF LA 2311 .C32

Others list deceased persons only:

Chamber's Biographical Dictionary	REF CT 103 .C4
McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography	REF CT 103 .M27
Who Was Who	REF E 176 .W64

Some are restricted geographically:

Who's Who in America	REF E 663 .W56
Dictionary of American Biography	REF E 176 .D56
Dictionary of National Biography	REF D 28 .D48

Many sources combine more than one restriction. For example, Dictionary of American Biography lists only deceased Americans, while Dictionary of National Biography carries only deceased Britons. Always examine the preface or introduction of an unfamiliar source to determine its restrictions in scope.

In fields such as history and literature, where biography is a study in itself, sources are especially abundant. The following page lists a few important ones.

Go on to page 4.

Notable American Women	REF CT 3260 .N573
Biographical Directory of the Governors of the United States	REF E 176 .B573
Vice-Presidents and Cabinet Members	REF E 176 .V48
Facts About the Presidents	REF E 176.1 K3 1981
European Authors 1000-1900	REF PN 451 .K8
Who's Who in Twentieth Century Literature	REF PN 451 .S4
Twentieth Century Authors	REF PN 771 .K86
Twentieth Century Authors, First Supplement	REF PN 771 .K86 1955
British Writers	REF PR 85 .B688
British Authors Before 1800	REF PR 105 .K9
Contemporary Dramatists	REF PR 106 .V5 1977
British Authors of the 19th Century	REF PR 451..K8 1936
Great Writers of the English Language: Poets	REF PR 502 .P65 1979
Contemporary Poets	REF PR 603 .C6 1980
Great Writers of the English Language: Dramatists	REF PR 625 .D7
Great Writers of the English Language: Novelists	REF PR 751 .N65
Contemporary Novelists	REF PR 883 .V55 1976
American Authors, 1600-1900	REF PS 21 .K8
American Writers	REF PS 129 .A55
Dictionary of Literary Biography	REF PS 129 .D5
American Women Writers	REF PS 147 .A4
Black American Writers	REF PS 153 .N5 R8

Go on to page 5.

Depending upon how much information you need, you may want to read about your author in more than one biographical source, since the amount of detail and level of analysis will vary. Compare three different entries for Winston Churchill:

he wrote, he achieved recognition as the author of *The Rise and Fall of Sir Anthony Eden* (1959), &c., *Twenty-one Years*, his autobiography (1965), and also as the editor of some of Sir Winston's speeches. He published 2 vols. of a full-length biography of his father (1966, 1967).

(5) **Sir Winston Leonard Spencer** (1874–1965), British statesman, was born on November 30, at Blenheim Palace, Woodstock, Oxon, the eldest son of (3). He was educated at Harrow and Sandhurst and was gazetted to the 4th Hussars in 1895. His early army career included service with the Malakand Field Force in 1897 and with the 1898 Nile Expeditionary Force, when he fought hand-to-hand with the Dervishes at Omdurman. Acting as a London newspaper correspondent in the Boer War, he was captured in an ambush but successfully escaped with a £25 price on his head. In 1900 he became Conservative M.P. for Oldham, but his differences with the party widened and he joined the Liberals in 1906, becoming colonial under-secretary and from 1908 to 1910 president of the Board of Trade, when he introduced the labour exchanges. He became home secretary in 1910 and was involved in the 'Siege of Sidney Street' controversy in 1911. In that year of the threatening German 'Agadir incident' he became first lord of the Admiralty. He developed a War Staff, became the 'father of naval aviation' and generally organized the Navy for the war he foresaw. In 1915 he was made the scapegoat for the Dardanelles disaster and joined the Army in France. In 1917 he became Mr Lloyd George's minister of Munitions, concentrating on the production of thousands of tanks (largely his own 'brain-child'). From 1919 to 1921 he was secretary of state for war and air and from 1924—when he was returned for Epping as a 'Constitutionalist' supporter of the Conservatives—till 1929 he was chancellor of the Exchequer. His spare-time occupations ranged from bricklaying (for which he held a union card) to editing the *British Gazette* during the 1926 General Strike. In the 'thirties he brooded in the political wilderness, increasingly angry at the National Government's supineness in face of the arming dictators. Munich he prophetically called 'a total and unmitigated defeat'. When war came again he was back at the Admiralty. Then, in May 1940, when power slipped from the hands of Neville Chamberlain, he formed a Coalition Government, the beginning of his 'walk with destiny' for which he considered all his earlier life but a preparation. He offered the British people nothing but 'blood, toil, tears and sweat' and with steely resolution led Britain alone against Germany and Italy, incomparably expressing the national spirit of resistance. During the war he worked round the clock, travelled 150,000 miles, always making vital decisions, from shaping the Atlantic Charter in 1941 to devising the strategy of Alamein in 1942, from giving the highest priority to the battle against the U-boats and repelling the Luftwaffe assault on Britain to inspiring tortured Europe with his voice. He was on close personal terms with President F. D. Roosevelt while sustaining the often difficult alliance with the Soviet Union. Defeated in the July 1945 election at the height of his wartime fame, he became a pugnacious leader of the Opposition. In international speeches he warned about the tyranny behind the Iron Curtain (his own phrase) and fostered the conception of European and Atlantic unity, later to bear fruit in NATO and other supranational organizations. In 1951, he became prime minister again at the age of 77, and when he laid down his office in 1955 he was the last surviving member of the great Allied war-winning triumvirate. Sir Winston, who called himself 'a child of the House of Commons', remained in old age a back-bencher who was looked on almost with veneration. In the last phase of his crowded years of public service—recognized by countless honours and decorations—he was often described as 'the greatest living Englishman'. He achieved a world reputation not only as an all-seeing strategist and inspiring war leader, but as the last of the classic orators with a supreme command of English; as a writer with an Augustan style, great breadth of mind and a profound sense of history; as a painter of no little talent; as the shrewdest—and sometimes the most impish—of political tacticians; as the seer who said (when the Commons was considering the perils and opportunities of the H-bomb age), 'the nations stand at this hour of human history before the portals of supreme catastrophe and measureless reward'; as a zestful social reformer who believed that there could be 'shining uplands' of welfare before mankind; as a figure who incarnated in himself the tumultuous sweep of modern history; and as an intensely human, rich and vivid personality whose abiding qualities were courage and imagination, passion and magnanimity, all in the service of a limitless patriotism. Publications include: *The World Crisis* (4 vols. 1923–29); *Marlborough* (4 vols. 1933–38); *The Second World War* (6 vols. 1948–54); *History of the English-Speaking Peoples* (4 vols. 1956–58). See Guedalla, *Mr Churchill* (1941); Eade (ed.), *Churchill: By His Contemporaries* (1953); Cowles, *Winston Churchill: The Era and the Man* (1953); Coote and Bunyan (eds.), *Sir Winston Churchill: A Self-Portrait* (1954); Rowse, *The Later Churchills* (1958); and two vols. of Life by his son Randolph Churchill (1966, 1967).

(6) **Winston** (1871–1947), American historical novelist, was born at St Louis, Missouri. His works include *Richard Carvel* (1899) and *The Crisis* (1901).

CHURCHYARD, Thomas (1520–1604), English soldier, poetaster, &c., born at Shrewsbury, served in Scotland, Ireland and the Low Countries under the Earl of Surrey, published many verse and prose pieces, the best being *The Legend of Shore's Wife* (1563, in *A Mirror for Magistrates*). See study by H. W. Admitt (1884).

CHURRIGUERA, Don José, *choo-ree-gay'ra* (1650–1725), Spanish architect, born in Salamanca. He was royal architect to

FIGURE 33. Chamber's Biographical Dictionary, 1974. p. 276.

Go on to page 6.

SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL

/ By Eileen and Stephen Yeo

The English statesman and author Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill (1874–1965) led Britain during World War II and is often described as the "savior of his country."

Sir Winston Churchill's exact place in the political history of the 20th century is, and will continue to be, a subject of debate and polemical writing. Where he succeeded, and how much he personally had to do with that success, and where he failed, and why, remain to be established. That he was a political figure of enormous influence and importance, belonging in many ways to an age earlier than the 20th century, and that he fitted uneasily into the constraints of British party politics until his moment came in 1940 are not in doubt. Until recently his reputation during the years from 1940 onward was scarcely questioned. But now historians are beginning to reassess his career in just the same way as Churchill himself tried to revise T. B. Macaulay's account of the Duke of Marlborough by writing a multivolumed *Life* of his distinguished ancestor (completed in 1938).

Churchill's record both before 1939 and after 1945 was for the most part undistinguished. But as Anthony Storr writes: "In 1940 Churchill became the hero that he had always dreamed of being. . . . In that dark time, what England needed was not a shrewd, equable, balanced leader. She needed a prophet, a heroic visionary, a man who could dream dreams of victory when all seemed lost. Winston Churchill was such a man; and his inspirational quality owed its dynamic force to the romantic world of phantasy in which he had his true being."

Early Life

Winston Churchill was born on Nov. 30, 1874, at Blenheim Palace—the home given by Queen Anne to his ancestor the Duke of Marlborough. He was the eldest son of Lord Randolph Churchill, a Tory Democrat who achieved early success as a rebel in his party but who later failed and was cruelly described as "a man with a brilliant future behind him." His mother was Jenny Jerome, the beautiful and talented daughter of Leonard Jerome, a New York businessman.

Winston was conventionally educated following the norms of his class. He went to preparatory school, then to Harrow (1888), then to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. He was neither happy nor successful at school. Winston idolized his mother but his relations with his father, who died in 1895, were cold and distant. It is generally agreed that as a child Winston was deprived of openly expressed warmth and affection.

Churchill very early exhibited the physical courage and love of adventure and action that he was to keep throughout his political career. His first role was that of a soldier-journalist. Having joined the 4th Hussars in 1895, he immediately went to Cuba to write about the Spanish army for the *Daily Graphic*. He took part in the repulse of the insurgents who tried to cross the Spanish line at Trochem. In 1896 he was in India, and while on the North-West Frontier with the Malakand Field Force he began work on a novel, *Savrola, a Tale of the Revolution in Laurania*, which was published in 1900. More important, however, were his accounts of the military campaigns in which he participated. A book about the North-West Frontier and the Malakand Field Force was followed by a book about the reconquest of the Sudan (1899), in which he had also taken part.

FIGURE 34. McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of World Biography, vol. 2. p. 603-4.

Go on to page 7.

Excerpt from Dictionary of National Biography (beginning of a 22-page article)

CHURCHILL, SIR WINSTON LEONARD SPENCER (1874–1965), statesman, was born, prematurely, at Blenheim Palace, his grandfather's Oxfordshire seat, 30 November 1874, the elder of the two sons of Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill, third son of the seventh Duke of Marlborough [qq.v.], and his wife, Jennie, daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New York. After a not particularly happy childhood, he was packed off to Harrow where, after a year, he found himself in the army class. Thence, at the third attempt, he passed into Sandhurst, but he passed out twentieth of 130 and was commissioned, 20 February 1895, in the 4th Queen's Own Hussars, a financial strain on his extravagant and recently widowed mother. In October he set off with a fellow subaltern, via New York, to Cuba to survey the rebellion there. He first saw action on his twenty-first birthday and reported it for the *Daily Graphic*. For the rest of his life he was able to keep himself by his journalism, took a siesta in the afternoon, and smoked cigars.

The two young officers were awarded the Spanish Order of the Red Cross, then, after a spell of London life and polo, left with their regiment for India. His mother sent Churchill books which he 'devoured', Gibbon and Macaulay becoming the anvil of an intensely idiosyncratic literary style. 'A few months in South Africa', he told her, 'would earn me the S.A. medal and in all probability the Company's Star. Thence hot-foot to Egypt—to return with two more decorations in a year or two—and beat my sword into an iron despatch box' (Randolph Churchill, *Winston S. Churchill*, companion vol. i, 1967, p. 676).

In August 1897, on returning to Bangalore from leave, he hurried north after arranging to cover the campaign for two newspapers, to join Sir Bindon Blood [q.v.] for reprisals upon the Pathans on the frontier. Barely a couple of months later he had completed his enthralling *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*, which came out in March 1898, and resumed *Savrola*, his only novel, which was published in 1900.

'It is a pushing age and we must shove with the best', he told his mother (10 January 1898: Randolph Churchill, op. cit., p. 856). Through her influence with the prime minister, he was attached by a reluctant sirdar, the future Lord Kitchener [q.v.], to the 21st Lancers as they moved on Khartoum. They engaged the Dervishes at Omdurman (2 September 1898), an earlier shoulder injury compelling Churchill to carry a pistol instead of a lance: which may have saved his life in that last cavalry charge of the dying century.

Back in Bangalore he helped the 4th Hussars to win the inter-regimental polo tournament, scoring, despite the strapped shoulder, three of their four goals in the final. Meanwhile he had completed his superb *The River War*, which appeared, nearly a thousand pages long, in the autumn of 1899, by when he had already resigned his commission and had been narrowly defeated in the Oldham by-election in July.

With an arrangement with the *Morning Post*, he set sail 14 October 1899 for South Africa alongside J. B. Atkins of the *Manchester Guardian* who recalled him as 'slim, slightly reddish-haired, pale, lively, frequently plunging along the deck "with neck out-thrust" as Browning fancied Napoleon' (*Incidents and Reflections*, 1947, p. 122). Churchill himself would not have found the comparison incongruous.

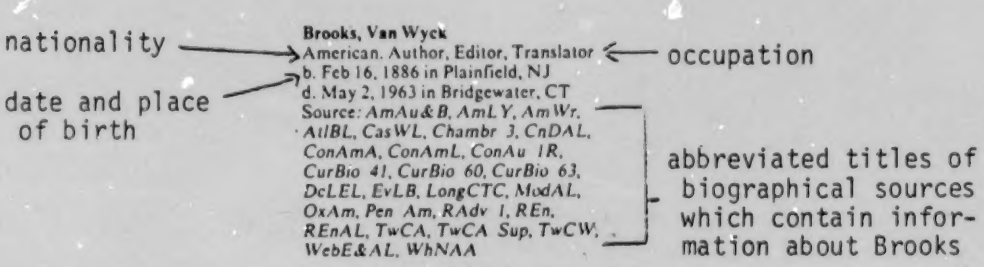
He got himself to Durban, thence was swiftly involved in the Boer ambush of an armoured train. He was taken prisoner, but escaped from Pretoria, with a price on his head, and made his way back to Durban, to be carried shoulder-high. He attached himself to the South Africa Light Horse, in which his brother 'Jack' soon joined him, but by June 1900 he was ready for home once more. There he published (1900) a couple of books based on his *Morning Post* dispatches, *London to Ladysmith, via Pretoria* and *Ian Hamilton's March*, and, with his accumulated royalties and the proceeds of lecture tours in England and North America, he had by now accumulated £10,000, which Sir Ernest Cassel [q.v.], his father's friend, agreed to invest for him.

He was elected Unionist MP for Oldham in the 'khaki' election of October 1900 and had barely been sworn in before he rose, 18 February 1901, from the corner-seat above the gangway which his father had occupied in 1886 after his sensational resignation, to make a maiden speech in which Winston Churchill informed the House that 'If I were a Boer, I hope I should be fighting in the field'.

FIGURE 35. Dictionary of National Biography, 1961-1970. p. 193-4.

Go on to page 8.

The sources we have examined so far are examples of biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias. In order to use them effectively, you must know whether the individual you seek is living or dead, his nationality, and perhaps his profession. If you lack this information, you may want to consult a special master index. From this index, you can learn which biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias list the individual about whom you need information. Biography Alamanac is an example of a master index. Each entry has four parts, which are illustrated in the following example:


nationality
date and place of birth
occupation
abbreviated titles of biographical sources which contain information about Brooks

Brooks, Van Wyck
American. Author, Editor, Translator
b. Feb 16, 1886 in Plainfield, NJ
d. May 2, 1963 in Bridgewater, CT
Source: *AmAu&B, AmLY, AmWr, AtlBL, CasWL, Chambr 3, CnDAL, ConAmA, ConAmL, ConAu 1R, CurBio 41, CurBio 60, CurBio 63, DcLEL, EvLB, LongCTC, ModAL, OxAm, Pen Am, RAdv 1, REn, REnAL, TwCA, TwCA Sup, TwCW, WebE&AL, WhNAA*

FIGURE 36 (a). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. 148.

Using a master index involves a simple, three-step process:

STEP 1: Look up the individual's name and note the abbreviations listed.

STEP 2: Turn to the front of the volume to determine the complete titles of these sources.

Bibliographic Key to Publication Codes for Use in Locating Sources

AsBiEn — *Asimov's Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology.* The lives and achievements of 1,195 great scientists from ancient times to the present, chronologically arranged. New revised edition. By Isaac Asimov. New York: Avon, 1976.

Use the "Alphabetic List of Biographical Entries" at the front to locate biographies.

AtlBL — *Atlantic Brief Lives: A Biographical Companion to the Arts.* Edited by Louis Kronenberger. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1971.

FIGURE 36 (b). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. xv.

STEP 3.: Check the author/title card catalog to see if the Library has copies of these sources.

Go on to page 9

An additional approach to finding information about people is through Biography Index, which will look familiar to you because it uses the format that you learned in Chapter 5. Published quarterly, it lists books of biography and biographical articles and sketches published in periodicals. A sample entry looks like this:

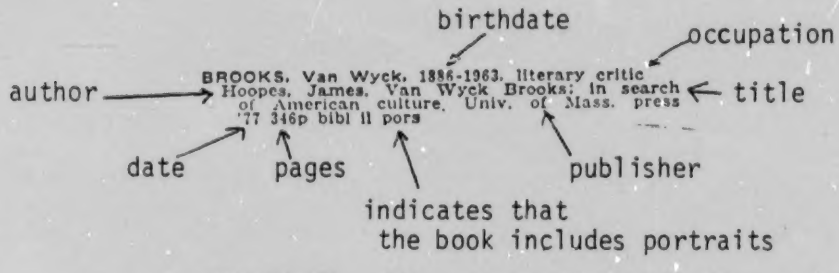


FIGURE 37. Biography Index, vol. 11. p. 99.

As with the periodical indexes in Chapter 5, you should begin your search with the most recent volume and work backward. Publication date is an important consideration when you look up living individuals in the biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias, as well. Older sources will not take into account an individual's most recent accomplishments, and will be unable to supply certain key data--such as the fact that the person died last year!

And don't overlook the obvious, non-specialized sources. Newspapers are a source of biographical feature stories and of obituaries.

BROOKS, Van Wyck. Dies, 77; por, My 3,31:1; ed, My 6,28:2; tribute by B Atkinson, My 10,30:5; by J D Adams, My 19,VII,p2

FIGURE 38. The New York Times Index, 1963. p. 123.

General encyclopedias can also supply biographies. If you have trouble tracking down information about an individual, be sure to ask a Reference Librarian for suggestions. Many more sources exist than can be mentioned in this brief chapter.

Go on to page 10.

Study the following excerpts from Biography Almanac. Could you find an article on Charles A. Beard in Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature?

Beard, Charles Austin
American. Historian, Educa[illegible]N
b. Nov 27, 1874 in Knightst[illegible]N
d. Sep 1, 1948 in New Haven, [illegible]
Source: *AmAu&B, ConAmA, DcAmB S4, DcLEL, DcNAA, EncAB, EvLB, IndAu 1816, LongCTC, OxAm, Pen Am, REn, REnAL, TwCA, TwCA Sup, WebAB, WebE&AL, WhAm 2*

FIGURE 39 (a). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. 78.

St&PR 75 — *Standard and Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives.* Three volumes. Volume 2: *Directors and Executives.* New York: Standard & Poor's Corp., 1975.

Str&VC — *Story and Verse for Children.* Third edition. By Miriam Blanton Huber. New York: Macmillan Co., 1965.
Biographies begin on page 793.

TexWr — *Texas Writers of Today.* By Florence Elberta Barns. Dallas: Tardy Publishing Co., 1935. Reprint. Ann Arbor: Gryphon Books, 1971.

ThFT — *They Had Faces Then: Super Stars, Stars and Starlets of the 1930's.* By John Springer and Jack Hamilton. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel Press, 1974.

ThrBJA — *Third Book of Junior Authors.* Edited by Doris DeMontreville and Donna Hill. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1972.

TwCA — *Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature.* New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1942, 1955.
TwCA — Original volume. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, 1942.
TwCA SUP — First supplement. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz, 1955.

TwCBDA — *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans.* Brief biographies of authors, administrators, clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American history. 10 volumes. Edited by Rossiter

FIGURE 39 (b). Biography Almanac, 1981. p. xli.

Yes. (Turn to page 11)

No. (Turn to page 12)

Right. TwCA is one of the abbreviations listed under Beard's name, and by checking the abbreviations key you learn that this abbreviation stands for Twentieth Century Authors.

Beard, Charles Austin
American. Historian, Educator
b. Nov 27, 1874 in Knightstown, IN
d. Sep 1, 1948 in New Haven, CT
Source: *AmAu&B, ConAmA, DcAmB S4, DcLEL, DcNAA, EncAB, EvLP, IndAu 1816, LongCTC, OxAm, Pen Am, REn, REnAL, TwCA, TwCA Sup, WebAB, WebE&AL, WhAm 2*

St&PR 75 — *Standard and Poor's Register of Corporations, Directors and Executives.* Three volumes. Volume 2: *Directors and Executives.* New York: Standard & Poor's Corp., 1975.

Stor&VC — *Story and Verse for Children.* Third edition. By Miriam Blanton Huber. New York: Macmillan Co., 1965.
Biographies begin on page 793.

TexWr — *Texas Writers of Today.* By Florence Elberta Barns. Dallas: Tardy Publishing Co., 1935. Reprint. Ann Arbor: Gryphon Books, 1971.

ThFT — *They Had Faces Then: Super Stars, Stars and Starlets of the 1930's.* By John Springer and Jack Hamilton. Secaucus, New Jersey: Citadel Press, 1974.

ThrBJA — *Third Book of Junior Authors.* Edited by Doris DeMontreville and Donna Hill. New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1972.

TwCA — *Twentieth Century Authors: A Biographical Dictionary of Modern Literature.* New York: H.W. Wilson Co., 1942, 1955.
TwCA — Original volume. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft, 1942.
TwCA SUP — First supplement. Edited by Stanley J. Kunitz, 1955.

TwCBDA — *The Twentieth Century Biographical Dictionary of Notable Americans.* Brief biographies of authors, administrators, clergymen, commanders, editors, engineers, jurists, merchants, officials, philanthropists, scientists, statesmen, and others who are making American history. 10 volumes. Edited by Rossiter

Now look carefully again at both of the above entries. You can see that Beard is also listed in the first supplement volume of Twentieth Century Authors (TwCA SUP). Considering the date on which Beard died, and the publication dates of the two books, which would be the better choice for information about Beard?

(a) Twentieth Century Authors - Original Volume (Turn to page 13)

(b) Twentieth Century Authors - First Supplement (Turn to page 14)

Careful, you're forgetting the explanation on page 8. Review it, and then try the question again.

Have you forgotten the discussion on page 9 about the importance of publication dates? Review it and reconsider your answer. In case you've forgotten, the question is on page 11.

Very good! You win the McArthur-Kenney MAO (Most Astute Observer) Award. You noticed that the original volume of Twentieth Century Authors was published before Beard died in 1948. Using the supplement volume published in 1955 would give a complete summary of his life.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand biographical sources, you may answer the library practice questions on page 15, and then go on to Chapter 8.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Look up Hannah Arendt in Biography Almanac (Ref CT 104 .A2B56). Using any of the sources listed there, answer the following questions:

   a) When did she come to the United States?

   b) At what university was her last teaching appointment?

2. Look up Richard Hofstadter in the 1973-1976 volume of Biography Index. Give the title of the article about him by D.W. Howe and P.E. Finn.

3. Look up Diana Trilling in Contemporary Authors (Ref PS 221 .C6). What is her highest degree and by what university was it awarded?

Chapter 8

FILLING IN FACTS

At some point in your paper-writing career, you will probably find yourself in need of a formula, a measurement tool, a table for a chronology. You may need a date or a definition. Tracking down details need not require a large investment of time. There is no need to read a book on Shakespeare just to find out when Othello was written or what dramatic irony is. You can turn to REFERENCE BOOKS specifically designed to answer questions and pinpoint facts.

Go on to page 2.

The previous chapters have already introduced you to some reference books, even though we did not then identify them by that name. The subject encyclopedias which you used to select a topic are examples of reference books, as are the biographical dictionaries and encyclopedias that we discussed in the last chapter. The general category of reference books includes such various types as dictionaries, encyclopedias, yearbooks, almanacs, handbooks, atlases, and directories. We are not going to ask you to learn the fine points which distinguish a handbook from an almanac, or to memorize the titles of a dozen different historical dictionaries. To use reference books effectively, you need to remember only two things:

1) You can easily find reference books through the subject card catalog, because the names of the different types are used as form subheadings.

   (Remember the discussion of subheadings in Chapter 4???)

   In order to answer our hypothetical question about dramatic irony, you would first identify the general subject heading, which is LITERATURE, in the LCSH books. Then, look for the catalog cards which have the subheadings --DICTIONARIES or --ENCYCLOPEDIAS.

Indicates that the book is in the Reference collection.

```
                LITERATURE--DICTIONARIES.

Ref
PN          Cuddon, John A.
41            A dictionary of literary terms / J.
.C83        A. Cuddon. 1st ed. in the U.S.A. Garden
1977b       City, N.Y. : Doubleday, 1977.
              715 p. ; 20 cm.

                1. Literature--Dictionaries.
            I. Title

TxViHU 30 MAR 79    3056943  TXVCac      76-47853
```

2) When in doubt, ask a Reference Librarian. She/he can find the right reference book for you quickly.

Go on to page 3.

Below is a very selective list of some reference books in history and literature that you may find helpful:

An Encyclopedia of World History	REF D 21 .L27 1972
Encyclopedia of American History	REF E 174.5 .E52 1982
The Oxford Companion to American History	REF E 174 .J6
The Historical Encyclopedia of World War II	REF D 740 .E5213
Rulers and Governments of the World	REF D 11.5 .R67 1977
The Encyclopedia of Military History	REF D 25 .A2 D8
Footnotes to World History	REF D 4 .S52
Great Events from History: Ancient and Medieval Series	REF D 59 .M26
Great Events from History: Modern European Series	REF D 209 .M29
Great Events from History: Worldwide Twentieth Century Series	REF D 421 .G63
Historical Tables, 588 B.C. - A.D. 1978	REF D 11 .S83 1979
Chronology of the United States	REF E 174.5 .C63
Literary Terms: A Dictionary	REF PN 44.5 .B334 1975
Dictionary of Literary Terms	REF PN 44.5 .S46
Cyclopedia of Literary Characters	REF PN 44 .M3 1963
Poetry Handbook	REF PN 44.5 D4 1962
A Handbook to Literature	REF PN 41 .H6 1980
Familiar Quotations	REF PN 6081 .B27 1980
The World Encyclopedia of Film	REF PN 1998 .A2 C38 1972
The Oxford Companion to the Theatre	REF PN 2035 .H3 1967
The Oxford Companion to English Literature	REF PR 19 .H3 1967

Go on to page 4.

You can use reference books for defining terms:

imagery

The forming of mental *images, figures, or likenesses of things; the use of language to represent actions, persons, objects, and ideas descriptively. Any effective writer, especially a poet, is a maker of pictures in words, but he can, and does, appeal to senses other than sight. For instance, Edgar Allan Poe combined both a visual and a nonvisual image in

> Along the ramparts plumed and pallid
> A wingèd odour went away.

Coleridge resorted to auditory imagery in these lines:

> And now 'twas like all instruments,
> Now like a lonely flute;
> And now it is an angel's song,
> That makes the heavens be mute.

Also, imagery can be both figurative and literal, as in these lines from a sonnet by Wordsworth:

> It is a beauteous evening, calm and free,
> The holy time is quiet as a Nun
> Breathless with adoration; the broad sun
> Is sinking down in its tranquillity.

See CONNOTATION, FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE, IMAGE, METAPHOR, SIMILE, SYMBOL, TROPE.

FIGURE 40. A Dictionary of Literary Terms, 1972. p. 195.

Go on to page 5.

Finding charts:

The House of Saxe-Coburg-Windsor (1837-)

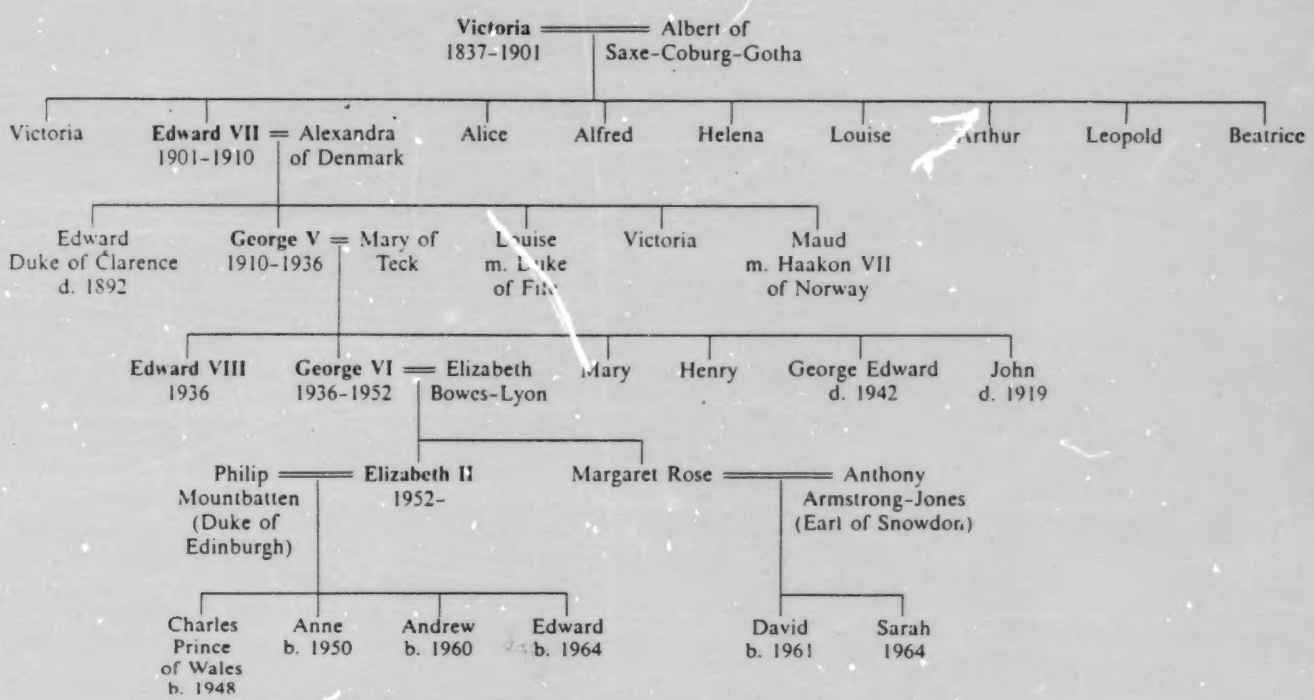


FIGURE 41. Encyclopedia of World History, 1972. p. 660.

Go on to page 6.

Locating tables:

1959–1963

I. INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	II. AMERICA	III. ASIA AND OCEANIA
1959. *March 5*: U.S.A. adheres to Bagdad Pact. *Oct. 9*: Bagdad Pact renamed Central Treaty Organization (Cento), with headquarters in Ankara.	**1959.** *Jan. 1-3*: Batistá régime in Cuba overthrown by Fidel Castro. *3*: Alaska 49th U.S. state. *Apr. 25*: St. Lawrence Seaway opened. *Aug. 21*: Hawaii 50th U.S. state.	**1959.** *Mar.*: Unsuccessful rising in Tibet against Chinese; Dalai Lama flees to India. *June 3*: Singapore becomes self-governing state. *July 31*: President of India dismisses Communist cabinet in Kerala. *Sept. 25*: Premier Bandaranaike of Ceylon assassinated.
1960. *May 3*: European Free Trade Association comes into force. *July 15*: U.N. intervention in Congo.	**1960.** *July-Aug.*: Cuba expropriates U.S. firms. *Nov. 4*: Kennedy (Dem.) elected U.S. President. *Dec. 13*: Central American Common Market established.	**1960.** *Apr. 27*: Syngman Rhee resigns as President of Korea. *July 21*: Mrs. Bandaranaike, Premier of Ceylon.
1961. *Sept. 18*: Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, killed in air crash. *30*: Organization for European Economic Co-operation replaced by Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. *Nov. 3*: U Thant (Burma) elected acting Secretary-General of U.N.	**1961.** *Feb. 18*: Latin American Free Trade Association established. *May 17-20*: Unsuccessful attempt to overthrow Castro régime in Cuba. *30*: Trujillo, dictator of Dominican Republic, assassinated.	**1961.** *Dec. 18*: Indian troops annex Goa.
1962. *July 10*: Telstar launched by U.S.A. (transatlantic television). *Oct. 11*: Vatican Council opened. *Oct. 22-Nov. 20*: U.S.-Soviet crisis over Soviet missile bases in Cuba. *Nov. 30*: U Thant elected U.N. secretary-general.	**1962.** *Jan. 31*: Cuba expelled from Organization of American States. *Mar. 29*: President Frondizi of Argentina deposed. *July 18*: President Prado of Peru deposed. *Aug. 6*: Jamaica independent. *31*: Trinidad and Tobago independent.	**1962.** *Jan. 1*: Western Samoa independent. *Mar. 1*: Pakistan adopts presidential constitution. *May 13*: Radhakrishnan elected President of India. *Oct. 20-Nov. 21*: China invades India.
1963. *Aug. 5*: Nuclear test ban treaty between U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and Britain.	**1963.** *Apr. 22*: Pearson Prime Minister of Canada. *Nov. 22*: President Kennedy assassinated; succeeded by Vice-President Lyndon B. Johnson.	**1963.** *Sept. 16*: Federation of Malaysia (Malaya, Singapore, Sabah, Sarawak). *Nov. 1*: Dictatorship of the Diem family overthrown in Vietnam. *30*: Menzies (Australia) and Holyoake (New Zealand) governments returned.

FIGURE 42. Historical Tables, 1978. p. 258.

Go on to page 7.

Explaining concepts:

HITLER COMES TO POWER IN GERMANY

Type of event: Political: Nazism replaces German democracy
Time: January 30, 1933
Locale: Berlin and the rest of Germany

Principal personages:

ADOLF HITLER (1889-1945), Chancellor and Führer of Germany, 1933-1945
FRANZ VON PAPEN (1879-1969), German Chancellor, 1932; and Vice-Chancellor under Hitler, 1933-1934
HERMANN GÖRING (1893-1946), President of the Reichstag, 1932-1933; and Minister in Hitler's cabinet
FIELD MARSHAL PAUL VON HINDENBURG (PAUL LUDWIG HANS ANTON VON BENECKENDORFF UND VON HINDENBURG) (1847-1934), President of the Weimar Republic, 1925-1934
JOSEPH GOEBBELS (1897-1945), Nazi leader of Berlin, eventually Minister for Propaganda and Enlightenment
GENERAL KURT VON SCHLEICHER (1882-1934), last German Chancellor before Hitler, 1932-1933
ERNST RÖHM (1887-1934), Chief of Staff of the Nazi Brown Shirts (the SA)

Summary of Event

On the morning of January 30, 1933, Adolf Hitler took the oath of office from the venerable President of the Weimar Republic, Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg. That evening thousands of Nazi Brown Shirts, bearing torches, marched through the Brandenburg Gate past the new Chancellor, celebrating their victory over the forces of German democracy. The Third Reich, which would bring Hitler the fanatical allegiance of the majority of Germans and which would lead to the vast holocaust of World War II, had begun.

Hitler's movement, the National Socialist German Workers' Party (NSDAP), had begun with a handful of malcontents in Munich shortly after World War I. His ruthlessly brilliant leadership differentiated it from the many other racist-nationalist groups of the era. Hitler had tried to grasp power in 1923 at the Beer Hall Putsch, but Weimar democracy had prevailed, and by the time of the 1928 elections, the Nazis appeared to be no more than an annoying inconsequential party of the lunatic fringe radical right. Their combination of nationalism, anti-Marxism, anti-Semitism, anti-big business "socialism," militaristic agitation, and raucous oratory had gained them less than three percent of the popular vote. Yet, in less than five years, Hitler was Chancellor of Germany, placing such key men as Hermann Göring and Joseph Goebbels in charge of the mechanisms of the state. By the time of President Hindenburg's death in August, 1934, Hitler had totalitarian control of the state.

FIGURE 43. Great Events from History: Worldwide Twentieth Century, vol. I. p. 311.

Go on to page 8.

Defining literary and historical periods:

Edwardian Age: The period in English literature between the death of Victoria in 1901 and the beginning of the first World War in 1914, so-called after King Edward VII, who ruled from 1901–1910. It was a period marked by a strong reaction in thought, conduct, and art to the stiff propriety and conservatism of the Victorian age. The regular mental posture of the Edwardians was critical and questioning. There was a growing distrust of authority in religion, morality, and art, a basic doubt of the conventional "virtues," and a deep-felt need to examine critically all existing institutions. These attitudes expressed themselves in literature that was brilliant and elegant, although not always deep or enduring.

The CELTIC RENAISSANCE in Ireland awakened the dramatic talents of Lady Gregory, Douglas Hyde, Lennox Robinson, J. M. Synge, and W. B. Yeats; the intellectual DRAMA of G. B. Shaw continued the Ibsen influence; James Barrie and Lord Dunsany kept romance and whimsy alive on the stage. In England John Galsworthy was producing social plays, such as *The Silver Box*, *Strife*, and *Justice*.

In POETRY it was an age of endings and beginnings. Victorianism lingered on in the verses of the LAUREATE, Alfred Austin (succeeded in 1913 by Robert Bridges), and in the work of men like Noyes and Kipling. George William Russell ("A.E.") and W. B. Yeats were beginning poetic careers; Masefield's first volumes appeared; and Hardy's *The Dynasts* made its ambitious appearance.

But it was predominantly an age of PROSE. REALISM and NATURALISM advanced steadily. In the NOVELS of Arnold Bennett were detailed pictures of the grim commonplace; in those of Galsworthy the beginnings of the SAGA of the middle classes. H. G. Wells launched his novelistic CRITICISMS of society; and Kipling recorded the march of empire. But the greatest writers of PROSE in the British Isles in the *Edwardian Age* were James Joyce, whose *Dubliners* appeared in 1914, and Joseph Conrad, who during the *Edwardian Age* published distinguished work, including *Youth* and *Nostromo*.

Other works of distinction or promise included Butler's *The Way of All Flesh*, Hudson's *Green Mansions*, Stephens' *Crock of Gold*, and Barrie's *The Admirable Crichton*.

The degree to which English writing was moving away from its older orientations is demonstrated by the fact that in the *Edwardian Age* the best dramatist was an Irishman, Shaw; the best POET an Irishman, Yeats; the best novelist an expatriated Pole, Conrad; and the figure with greatest promise for the future an Irishman, Joyce.

FIGURE 44. A Handbook to Literature, 1980. p. 149.

Go on to page 9.

Assume that you are writing a paper for your literature class and need to mention the Bloomsbury group, a literary and intellectual circle associated with the novelist Virginia Woolf. You think you can remember that E. M. Forster was a member, but you aren't certain. Which of the following sources could you use to find out?

(a) The Oxford Companion to the Theater (Turn to page 10)

(b) The Oxford Companion to English Literature (Turn to page 11)

(c) Dictionary of Literary Terms (Turn to page 12)

No, if you're looking for information about a literary group, you won't find it in a book on the theater. Give the question a little more thought.

Good! The Oxford Companion to English Literature covers the literary field in general. Its definition of "Bloomsbury Group" gives the names of the members (including E. M. Forster).

If you thing you understand how to use reference books, you may do the library practice questions on page 13, and then go on to Chapter 9.

Since Bloomsbury refers to people, and not terms, you aren't likely to find an explanation of it here. Consider the choices on page 9 again.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Using either the Encyclopedia of World History (Ref D 21 .L27 1972) or Harper Encyclopedia of the Modern World (Ref D 205 .H35 1970) look up "Kellogg-Briand Pact" and answer the following questions:

   a) When was it signed?

   b) Who were Kellogg and Briand?

   c) What was the purpose of the pact?

2. Using any appropriate source from the list on page 3, define an "epistolary novel." Give the title of the source you used and the page on which you found the definition.

Chapter 9

STATISTICAL SUPPORT

The mention of statistics frequently divides people into two opposing camps. Statisticians support George Gallup's boast that he could prove God statistically, while skeptics agree with Disraeli and Twain that there are three varieties of falsehoods: lies, damned lies, and statistics. The most realistic attitude is probably the proverbial caveat: "Figures don't lie, but liars can figure." It may not always be possible for you to determine how a particular statistic was computed, but you can at least check the reliability of the source. Be skeptical of undocumented figures presented by special interest groups. If you need to know the number of American servicemen/women killed in the Vietnamese War, get your figures from a disinterested source like the Veterans' Administration, not from an anti-war organization which was active in the early 1970's.

You can find statistics in many of the same kinds of tools that we have examined previously. A number of reference books, periodicals, and indexes are devoted entirely to statistical information. This chapter will introduce you to a few of the major ones.

Go on to page 2.

If you don't know where to begin your search for statistics, start with a reference book called Statistics Sources (REF HA 36 .S797). By looking up the subject in question, you can find out where and by whom the statistics are published. Then check the card catalog or Serials List to see if the Library has the publication.

subject heading → VIETNAM CONFLICT

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301; annual report, "Selected Manpower Statistics." ← yearly report

name and address of publisher → United States Congress, The Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20515; "The Military Budget and National Economic Priorities," 91st Congress, 1st session; subsequently revised and updated by James L. Clayton, University of Utah. ← publication which contains the statistics

VIETNAM CONFLICT - FEDERAL EXPENDITURES

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20530; "The Budget of the United States Government."

VIETNAM CONFLICT - MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY

Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20530; "The Budget of the United States Government."

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301; releases. ← periodical

VIETNAM CONFLICT - MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY - DESERTION AND AWA RATES

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301; annual report, "Selected Manpower Statistics." ← yearly report

VIETNAM CONFLICT - PRISONERS OF WAR OR MISSING

U.S. Department of Defense, Office of the Secretary, The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20201; unpublished data.

VIETNAM CONFLICT - VETERANS RECEIVING COMPENSATION

U.S. Veterans Administration, Vermont Avenue between H and I Streets NW, Washington, D.C. 20420; "Annual Report of Administrator of Veterans Affairs," and unpublished data.

FIGURE 45. Statistics Sources, 1980. p. 1058.

Go on to page 3.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Most statistical reference books stay current by publishing a new edition each year. The following is a selected list of statistical reference books in the humanities:

Statistical Abstract of the United States	REF HA 202 .A36
Statistical Yearbook	REF AZ 361 .U45
European Historical Statistics, 1750-1970	REF HA 1107 .M5
Historical Statistics of the United States Colonial Times to 1970	REF HA 202 .B87
Historical Statistics of the South, 1790-1970	REF HA 215 .D6

Go on to page 4.

You can use statistical reference books to find statistics for:

THE UNITED STATES

Excerpt from Historical Statistics of the United States

Series Y 849–855. Estimates of Total Cost of U.S. Wars

[In millions of dollars, except percent]

War	Estimated total war costs	Original war costs [1]	Veterans' benefits			Estimated interest payments on war loans	
			Total costs under present laws [2]	Percent of original war costs	Total costs to 1970	Total	Percent of original war costs
	849	850	851	852	853	854	855
Vietnam conflict [3]	352,000	110,000	[4] 220,000	[4] 200	2,461	[5] 22,000	[5] 20
Korean conflict	104,000	54,000	99,000	184	15,016	11,000	20
World War II	664,000	288,000	290,000	100	87,445	86,000	30
World War I	112,000	26,000	75,000	290	45,585	11,000	42
Spanish-American War	6,460	400	6,000	1,505	5,436	60	15
Civil War (Union only)	12,952	3,200	8,580	260	8,570	1,172	37
Mexican War	147	73	64	88	64	10	14
War of 1812	158	93	49	53	49	16	17
American Revolution	190	100	70	70	70	20	20

[1] Based on expenditures of Departments of the Army and Navy to World War I and major national security expenditures thereafter. Usually the figures begin with the year the war began but in all cases they extend one year beyond the end of the actual conflict.

[2] To World War I, estimates are based on Veterans Administration data. For World War I, World War II, and Korean conflict, estimates are those of the 1956 report of the President's Commission on Veterans' Pensions plus 25 percent (the increase in the average value of benefits since the Commission made its report).

[3] Estimates based on assumption that war would end by June 30, 1970 (except for veterans' benefit costs to 1970). Occupation costs not included. Background data:

Original cost:	Bil. dol.
a. Major national security expenditures for Vietnam conflict, 1965–70 fiscal years	108.5
b. Cost of supporting American personnel in South Vietnam, 1954–64, at $25,000 per man per year	1.5
Total	110.0
Veterans' benefits:	
Medium estimate, 200 percent of original cost	220.0
Interest on war debt:	
Medium estimate, 20 percent of original cost	22.0
Total, medium estimate	352.0

[4] Medium-level estimate of 200 percent (high, 300; low, 100) based on figures expressing relationship of veterans' benefits payments to original costs of other major U.S. wars.

[5] Medium-level estimate of 20 percent (high, 30; low, 10) based on figures showing interest payments on war loans as percentage of original costs of other major U.S. wars.

Go on to page 5.

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8.15 Authors most frequently translated

Auteurs les plus traduits

Autores más traducidos

(With this source you get to brush up on your foreign languages!)

AUTHORS / AUTEURS / AUTORES	COUNTRY WITH WHICH THE AUTHOR'S WORKS ARE ASSOCIATED / PAYS AUQUEL APPARTIENT L'OEUVRE LITTERAIRE DE L'AUTEUR / PAIS AL QUE PERTENECE LA OBRA LITERARIA DEL AUTOR	NUMBER OF TRANSLATIONS / NOMBRE DE TRADUCTIONS / NUMERO DE TRADUCCIONES					NUMBER OF TRANSLATING COUNTRIES IN 1976 / NOMBRE DE PAYS TRADUCTEURS EN 1976 / NUMERO DE PAISES TRADUCTORES EN 1976
		1976	1975	1970	1965	1961-1965	
W. DISNEY‡	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	268	191	73	20	148	14
K. MARX	GERMANY	236	187	83	73	378	25
V. I. LENIN‡	U.S.S.R.	207	485	486	200	910	19
E. BLYTON	UNITED KINGDOM	201	156	116	91	418	15
A. CHRISTIE‡	UNITED KINGDOM	200	191	95	97	492	23
L. I. BREZNEV‡	U.S.S.R.	139	103	84	46	58	6
J. VERNE	FRANCE	135	171	129	101	504	27
J. W. GRIMM	GERMANY	128	116	44	33	256	16
H. C. ANDERSEN	DENMARK	122	25	56	49	282	21
F. W. DIXON‡	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	109	68	87	36	203	10
C. PERRAULT	FRANCE	101	71	16	17	79	10
L. N. TOLSTOJ‡	U.S.S.R.	100	95	66	98	570	22
G. SIMENON	BELGIUM	99	113	109	102	423	17
R. GOSCINNY	FRANCE	95	60	20	1	5	11
M. TWAIN	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	95	65	71	34	332	21
W. SHAKESPEARE	UNITED KINGDOM	78	89	111	95	660	23
M. GOR'KIJ‡	U.S.S.R.	75	97	53	50	339	17
A. LINDGREN	SWEDEN	75	60	45	32	172	17
R. L. STEVENSON	UNITED KINGDOM	71	65	61	44	213	22
P. S. BUCK	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	69	92	65	28	307	17
C. DICKENS	UNITED KINGDOM	69	44	78	42	265	20
J. LONDON	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	67	121	97	46	213	11
A. MACLEAN	UNITED KINGDOM	63	92	65	37	152	18
A. SOLZENICYN	U.S.S.R.	62	55	35	6	49	18
A. P. CEHOV‡	U.S.S.R.	62	49	50	50	257	19
D. DEFOE	UNITED KINGDOM	61	40	29	32	145	15
MAO TSE-TUNG	CHINA	61	34	16	8	53	10
A. DUMAS (PERE)	FRANCE	59	40	45	41	192	21
A. N. KOLMOGOROV‡	U.S.S.R.	59	51	1	–	3	3
F. M. DOSTOEVSKIJ‡	U.S.S.R.	58	100	91	81	397	21
B. CARTLAND	UNITED KINGDOM	57	68	8	3	16	8
F. G. SLAUGHTER	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	53	39	37	28	128	14
F. ENGELS	GERMANY	52	60	80	45	317	11
A. J. CRONIN	UNITED KINGDOM	51	39	60	41	209	15
E. ZOLA	FRANCE	51	34	39	48	226	16
I. ASIMOV	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	50	33	39	20	66	15
G. HEYER	UNITED KINGDOM	50	25	24	8	43	7
E. HEMINGWAY	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	49	64	68	57	279	17
E. S. GARDNER	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	49	33	69	62	451	14
E. WALLACE	UNITED KINGDOM	49	50	19	27	107	8

FIGURE 46. United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1981. p. viii-146.

Go on to page 6.

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If you look again at the excerpt from Statistics Sources on page 2, you can see that periodicals are also a major source of statistics. As we discussed in Chapter 5, periodicals are always the most current source of information.

Statistical periodicals can be located through two special indexes. American Statistics Index (ASI) covers all statistical publications issued by the United States government, and Statistical Reference Index (SRI) is the corresponding set which indexes publications from state governments and private organizations.

Both of these indexes provide an abstracting service as part of their scope. You may remember this format from Chapter 5, since Historical Abstracts is an abstracting index. A bit of a review wouldn't hurt, however.

Each issue is published in two separate parts: an index section and an abstract section. By reading the ABSTRACTS, or summaries, you can decide whether or not to search further to obtain a copy of the entire article. Using an abstracting index requires you to follow a two-step process:

STEP 1: Begin by finding your particular subject in the "index" volume. Instead of complete entries, you will see a short description of the contents of the article or report, and an ABSTRACT NUMBER. Write the number down!

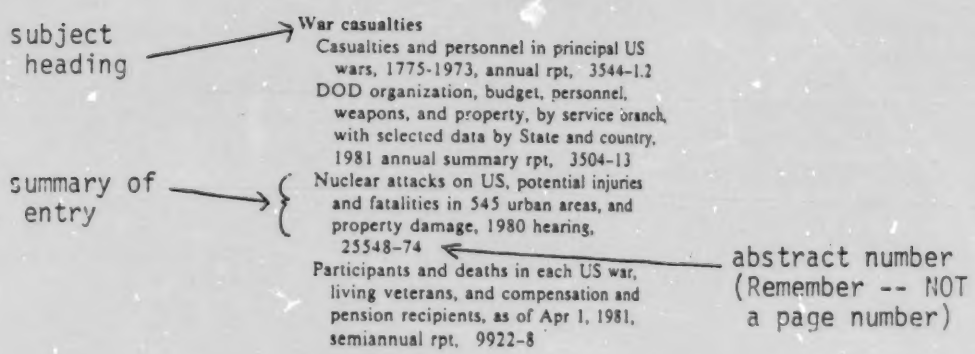
subject heading
summary of entry
War casualties
Casualties and personnel in principal US wars, 1775-1973, annual rpt, 3544-1.2
DOD organization, budget, personnel, weapons, and property, by service branch, with selected data by State and country, 1981 annual summary rpt, 3504-13
Nuclear attacks on US, potential injuries and fatalities in 545 urban areas, and property damage, 1980 hearing, 25548-74
Participants and deaths in each US war, living veterans, and compensation and pension recipients, as of Apr 1, 1981, semiannual rpt, 9922-8
abstract number (Remember -- NOT a page number)

FIGURE 47. American Statistics Index, Index Volume, 1981. p. 922.

Go on to page 7.

STEP 2: Locate the "abstract" volume which is the companion to the "index" volume that you found in STEP 1. (Be certain that the year is the same). Now, find the abstract number that you copied from the index volume, and there's your entry.

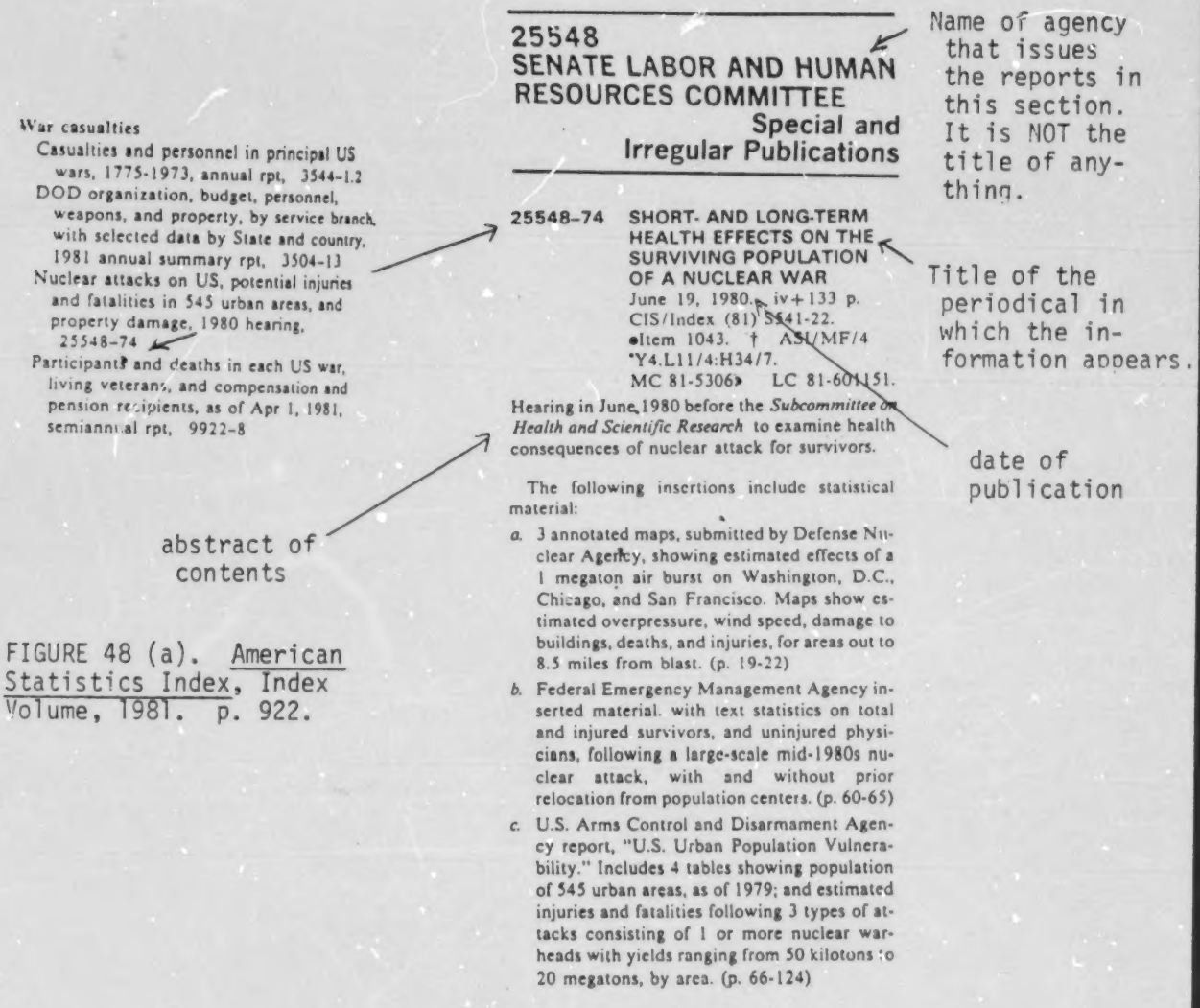
War casualties
Casualties and personnel in principal US wars, 1775-1973, annual rpt, 3544-1.2
DOD organization, budget, personnel, weapons, and property, by service branch, with selected data by State and country, 1981 annual summary rpt, 3504-13
Nuclear attacks on US, potential injuries and fatalities in 545 urban areas, and property damage, 1980 hearing, 25548-74
Participants and deaths in each US war, living veterans, and compensation and pension recipients, as of Apr 1, 1981, semiannual rpt, 9922-8
25548
SENATE LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES COMMITTEE
Special and Irregular Publications
25548-74 SHORT- AND LONG-TERM HEALTH EFFECTS ON THE SURVIVING POPULATION OF A NUCLEAR WAR
June 19, 1980. iv+133 p.
CIS/Index (81) S541-22.
•Item 1043. † ASI/MF/4
*Y4.L11/4:H34/7.
MC 81-5306 LC 81-601151.
Hearing in June 1980 before the Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research to examine health consequences of nuclear attack for survivors.
The following insertions include statistical material:
a. 3 annotated maps, submitted by Defense Nuclear Agency, showing estimated effects of a 1 megaton air burst on Washington, D.C., Chicago, and San Francisco. Maps show estimated overpressure, wind speed, damage to buildings, deaths, and injuries, for areas out to 8.5 miles from blast. (p. 19-22)
b. Federal Emergency Management Agency inserted material. with text statistics on total and injured survivors, and uninjured physicians, following a large-scale mid-1980s nuclear attack, with and without prior relocation from population centers. (p. 60-65)
c. U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency report, "U.S. Urban Population Vulnerability." Includes 4 tables showing population of 545 urban areas, as of 1979; and estimated injuries and fatalities following 3 types of attacks consisting of 1 or more nuclear warheads with yields ranging from 50 kilotons to 20 megatons, by area. (p. 66-124)
Name of agency that issues the reports in this section. It is NOT the title of anything.
Title of the periodical in which the information appears.
date of publication
abstract of contents

FIGURE 48 (a). American Statistics Index, Index Volume, 1981. p. 922.

FIGURE 48 (b). American Statistics Index, Abstract Volume, p. 501-2.

Go on to page 8.

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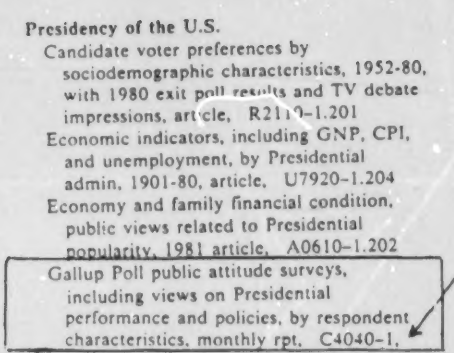
Assume you are researching public attitudes toward President Reagan's foreign policy, and you want to compare some figures published in a Gallup Poll. You want to read the report that you found listed under abstract number C4040-1 in the index volume of Statistical Reference Index. What is the title of abstract C4040-1?

(a) Gallup Poll (Turn to page 9)

(b) Gallup Report (Turn to page 10)

(c) Gallup Poll Public Attitude Surveys, Including Views on Presidential Performance and Policies, by Respondent Characterisitics (Turn to page 11)



Presidency of the U.S.

Candidate voter preferences by sociodemographic characteristics, 1952-80, with 1980 exit poll results and TV debate impressions, article, R2110-1.201

Economic indicators, including GNP, CPI, and unemployment, by Presidential admin, 1901-80, article, U7920-1.204

Economy and family financial condition, public views related to Presidential popularity, 1981 article, A0610-1.202

Gallup Poll public attitude surveys, including views on Presidential performance and policies, by respondent characteristics, monthly rpt, C4040-1, R2500-1

Life expectancy and longevity of President, Vice President, and unsuccessful presidential candidates, 1789-1979, article, B6045-1.201

Public attitudes toward 6-year Presidential term, Jan 1981 Gallup Poll and trends, C4040-1.204

Public awareness of Billy Carter's relations with Libyan Govt, and impact on President Carter, Aug 1980 Gallup Poll, R2500-1.201

Public opinion ratings of last 8 Presidents, and comparison of Reagan and Carter in early stages of admin, 1981 article, R2110-1.202

FIGURE 49 (a) Statistical Reference Service, Index Volume 1981, p. 537.

C4040
Gallup Poll

C4040-1 **GALLUP REPORT**
Monthly. Approx. 30 p.
LC 68-5902.
SRI/MF/not filmed

Monthly report on opinion surveys concerning contemporary political, social, or economic issues, trends, or policies. Published by the American Institute of Public Opinion and conducted by the Gallup Poll. Data are generally current to 2 weeks prior to publication date.

Each issue contains survey results on approximately 6 topics, each with narrative summary of survey background and response, text summary tables, and 1-2 tables showing survey response, by detailed sociodemographic breakdowns. Survey results for some topics may also include additional tables on responses to follow-up questions, and text statistics on opinion trends from previous surveys.

Sociodemographic breakdowns are based on a sample size of at least 1,500 persons, and show response distribution by sex, race, educational attainment, region, age, income, political affiliation, religious preference, occupation, city size, and labor or nonlabor union family background.

Note that title has changed from *Gallup Opinion Index*, beginning with Feb. 1981 issue. Prior to Dec. 1980 issue, report is covered in SRI under R2500-1. The issuing agency has been reclassified as a commercial publisher.

All features with substantial statistical content appearing in Dec. 1980-July 1981 are described below, under "Statistical Features." Nonstatistical contents are not covered.

Availability: Gallup Poll, PO Box 628, Princeton NJ 08540, $75.00 per yr., single copy $10.00; SRI/MF/not filmed.

Issues reviewed during 1981: Dec. 1980-July 1981 (P) (Rpt. Nos. 180-190).

FIGURE 49 (b). Statistical Reference Service, Abstract Volume 1981, p. 308.

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No, this is the name of the organization that issued the report. You must have read page 7 with one eye closed. Look at the explanation there again, and give the problem another try.

Correct. This is the title of the report published by Gallup Poll. The information under the title tells you that the reports are published monthly, and are approximately thirty pages in length.

Many of the sources used as examples in this chapter belong to a special category of research materials called GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS. After answering the library questions on page 12, go on to Chapter 10, where we will explain government documents in more detail.

Go on to page 12.

This is a summary of what the report covers, but it is not the title. Look carefully at the example on page 7, and then try the question again.

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1. Locate Statistical Abstract Of The United States (Ref HA 202 .A36) and look up "Population-Foreign Born". Find a table called "Foreign Stock, By Country Of Origin: 1960 and 1970".

   a) According to this table, what percentage of the U.S. population in 1970 was born in Mexico?

   b) Is this more or less than the percentage born in Mexico in 1960?

   c) What is the source of this data?

2. Locate the 1981 volumes of American Statistics Index (Docs Ref Z 7554 .V5 A46).

   a) Look up "Theater" in the index volume and read down the list of entries until you find the one entitled "Facilities, Finances, and Labor Conditions In Professional Theater, Selected Years 1961-78." Write the entry number here_____ _____.

   b) Find this entry in the abstract volume and answer the following questions:

      i) What is the title of the document? (REMEMBER: You need the title of the document itself, not the subtitle of one section of it.)

      ii) What kind of information does it contain?

      iii) You can find a microfiche copy of this item filed by entry number and year in the Media Center. According to Table 9, "Average Production Costs of Broadway Plays and Musicals, 1965-67 and 1975-77 by what percentage did the total cost of producing a Broadway play rise during the period under consideration?

Chapter 10

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED RESEARCH

The largest publisher in the world is not Random House or McGraw-Hill, or any other commercial name with which you may be familiar--it is the United States government. In the last chapter, we discussed some statistical sources published by government agencies, including periodicals, census data, and even reference books like Statistical Abstract, but these are only a fraction of the government's output. Each agency of the federal government publishes the results of its own research and of the research contracts that it lets to private organizations and individuals. The Congress publishes hearings, reports, legislation, and of course, The Congressional Record, the daily account of the proceedings of Congress.

Government publications are printed by the Government Printing Office (GPO) in Washington, or by one of its contractors, and are sent to designated libraries called depositories, which are required to keep documents in a separate collection. Only large libraries have the space to accommodate a complete collection of government documents. Small ones, like VC/UHVC, are partial depositories, and choose to receive only a selected portion of the government publications. Since these documents are received on a continuing basis and are shelved within a few days of their arrival, they are good sources of current information.

Go on to page 2.

Using government documents requires you to think a bit differently from the way you do when dealing with other library materials. The regular book collection, as you know from the discussion back in Chapter 4, is classified by subject, and the books are located by call numbers which are codes for the subject content. Government publications are NOT arranged by subject; they are classified according to the agency which issues them. The Superintendent of Documents arranges them by a special classification system, using SuDocs numbers, which will look strange to you at first glance. We have reproduced the cover of a government document to show you how SuDocs numbers work.

SuDocs number

S1.2:H 88/5

HUMAN RIGHTS

AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

All of this information is coded in the various parts of the SuDocs number, as shown below.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Parent agency which issued the publication

* * * * * * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE → S 1.2

HUMAN RIGHTS

AND U.S. FOREIGN POLICY → :H 88/5

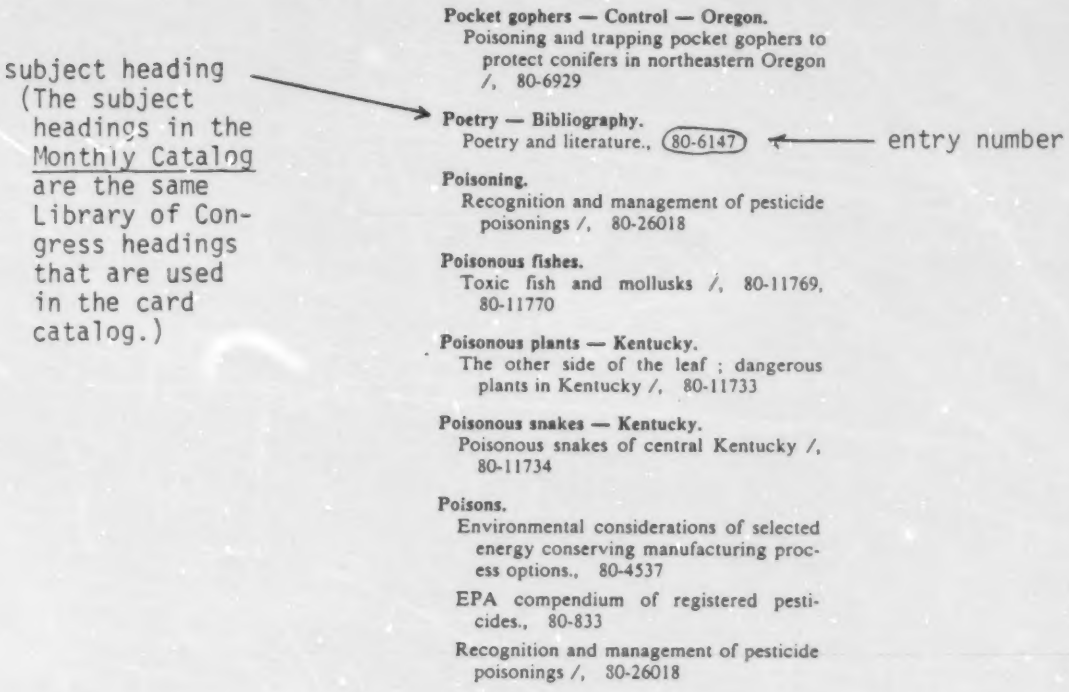
S 1.2:H88/5

Go on to page 3.

Publications of federal agencies and other government bodies are indexed through the federal government's own index, The Monthly Catalog to U.S. Government Publications. The Monthly Catalog is not a true abstracting index, since it does not provide content summaries, but it does require you to follow the same kind of two-step process that an abstracting index uses.

STEP 1: Find the subject heading in the subject portion and get the entry number. (Once again, this is NOT a page number).

Excerpt from subject (or index) portion


subject heading (The subject headings in the Monthly Catalog are the same Library of Congress headings that are used in the card catalog.)
Pocket gophers — Control — Oregon.
Poisoning and trapping pocket gophers to protect conifers in northeastern Oregon /, 80-6929
Poetry — Bibliography.
Poetry and literature., 80-6147
entry number
Poisoning.
Recognition and management of pesticide poisonings /, 80-26018
Poisonous fishes.
Toxic fish and mollusks /, 80-11769, 80-11770
Poisonous plants — Kentucky.
The other side of the leaf ; dangerous plants in Kentucky /, 80-11733
Poisonous snakes — Kentucky.
Poisonous snakes of central Kentucky /, 80-11734
Poisons.
Environmental considerations of selected energy conserving manufacturing process options., 80-4537
EPA compendium of registered pesticides., 80-833
Recognition and management of pesticide poisonings /, 80-26018

Go on to page 4.

STEP 2: Locate the entry (or abstract) in the corresponding entry portion.

Pocatello, Idaho — Climate.
Airport climatological summary., 80-4047

Pocatello, Idaho — Climate — Statistics — Periodicals.
Local climatological data., 80-20556

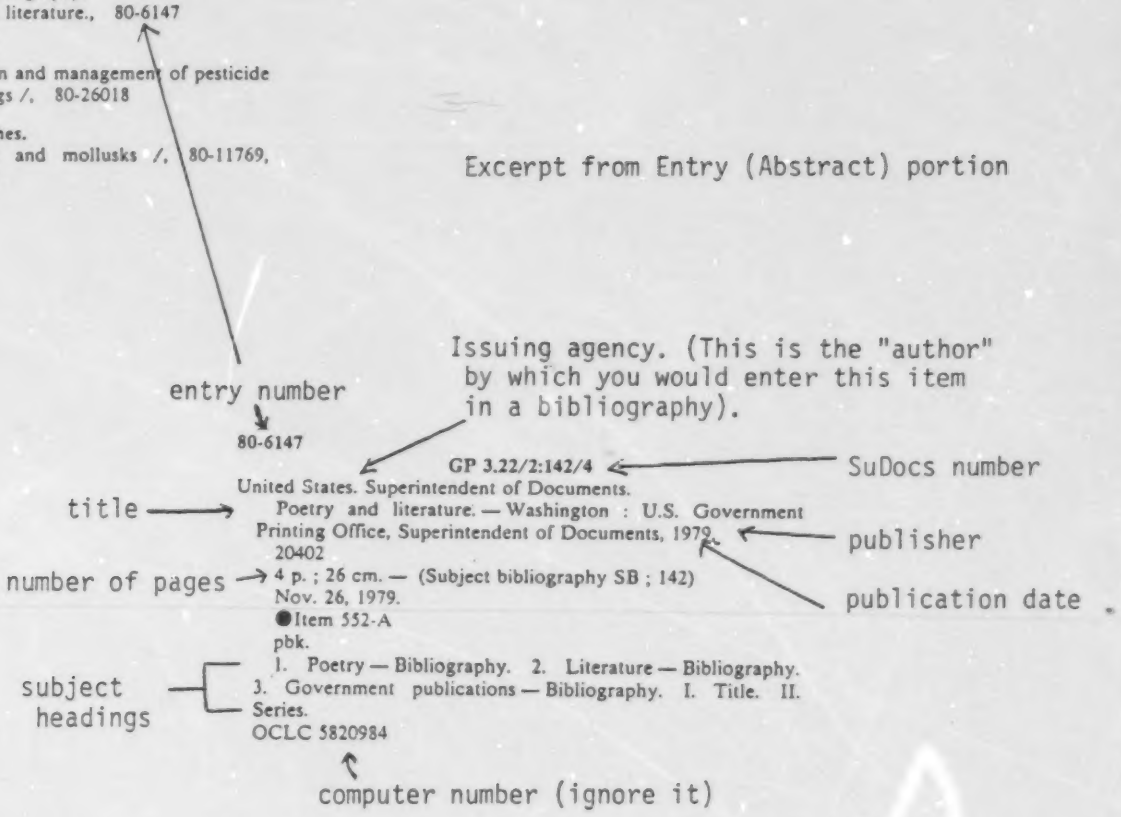
Pocket gophers — Control — Oregon.
Poisoning and trapping pocket gophers to protect conifers in northeastern Oregon /, 80-6929

Poetry — Bibliography.
Poetry and literature., 80-6147

Poisoning.
Recognition and management of pesticide poisonings /, 80-26018

Poisonous fishes.
Toxic fish and mollusks /, 80-11769, 80-11770

Excerpt from Entry (Abstract) portion


entry number
80-6147
Issuing agency. (This is the "author" by which you would enter this item in a bibliography).
GP 3.22/2:142/4
SuDocs number
title
United States. Superintendent of Documents.
Poetry and literature. — Washington : U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, 1979.
publisher
20402
number of pages
4 p. ; 26 cm. — (Subject bibliography SB ; 142)
Nov. 26, 1979.
publication date
●Item 552-A
pbk.
subject headings
1. Poetry — Bibliography. 2. Literature — Bibliography. 3. Government publications — Bibliography. I. Title. II. Series.
OCLC 5820984
computer number (ignore it)

Go on to page 5.

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Publications issued by either house of Congress always indicate which specific Congress was responsible for it. Make a note of this, because you will need to include it in your bibilography if you decide to use the document.

Excerpt from the Monthly Catalog

80-15623

Y 4.F 76/1:P 93/8
Y 4.F 76/1:P 93/8/pt.2

United States. Congress. House. Committee on Foreign Affairs. Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs.

POW/MIA'S : U.S. policies and procedures : hearings and markup before the Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, Ninety-sixth Congress, first session, on H. Con. Res. 10 .... — Washington : U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979-

20402

v. ; 24 cm.

Pt. 2 has title: POW/MIA's, policies and procedures.

Hearings held: [pt. 1], April 10, May 7, and June 5, 1979; pt. 2, Oct. 17, 1979.

●Item 1017

S/N 052-070-05110-8 pt.1

pak. : $3.50 ([pt.1])

1. Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975 — Prisoners and prisons. 2. Vietnamese Conflict, 1961-1975 — Missing in action. 3. United States — Foreign relations — Asia, Southeastern. 4. Asia, Southeastern — Foreign relations — United States. I. Title.

KF27.F638 1979

79-603632

959.704/37

OCLC 6015122

The ● indicates that the document is distributed free under the depository system. This increases the chance that the Library will have a copy.

Go on to page 6.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Study the following entry from the Monthly Catalog. What is the SuDocs number?

80-24658

L 29.14:Un 3 k/980

Country labor profile. United Kingdom. [Washington] Dept. of Labor, Bureau of International Labor Affairs; for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. Govt. Print. Off., 1979-

20402

ill. 28 cm.

$1.00

Caption title.

1980.

●Item 749-C

S/N 029-010-90038-3

Continues: Profile of labor conditions

1. Labor and laboring classes — Collected works. 2. Labor and laboring classes — Great Britain. I. United States. Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

OCLC 5145248

(a) 80-24658 (Turn to page 7)

(b) L 29.14:Un 3 k/980 (Turn to page 8)

(c) S/N 029-010-90038-3 (Turn to page 9)

(d) 5145248 (Turn to page 10)

No, this is the entry number which identifies the item in the index volume. Look at the examples on pages 2, 3, and 4, and try the question again.

Correct. SuDocs numbers always begin with a letter of the alphabet which represents the name of the issuing agency. The "L" in the example stands for the Labor Department.

Go on to page 11.

You must have forgotten the example on page 4. Look it over and try the question again.

Even if you have forgotten this kind of number from the card catalog examples in Chapter 3, you should remember seeing it a few pages ago! Review page 4, and try the question again.

You can see by the example on page 5 that publications of Congress as well as agency publications are indexed in the Monthly Catalog. There is a special index, however, called Congressional Information Service (CIS), which is devoted entirely to Congressional publications and gives more detailed coverage. Since CIS Index is published by the same company that produces American Statistics Index and Statistical Reference Index, its layout will look quite familiar to you. Follow the same two-step process that you used with the other indexes, looking up your subject in the index section, and the entry (abstract) in the corresponding abstract section.

Name of committee which held the hearings listed in this section of the abstract volume. It is NOT the title of an entry.

Presidential elections
DC participation in Pres elections and representation in Congress, H301-9
Fed Election Commission programs, FY82 approp, H181-51.11, S181-31.24
Fed Election Commission programs, FY82 authorization, S681-2
Secret Service programs, supplemental approp FY81, H181-15.6
Statistical tabulation, 1980, H940-19
Taiwanese and Chinese reaction to US campaign rhetoric, H381-11.3

FIGURE 50 (a). Congressional Information Service, Index Volume, 1981. p. 649.

H301 Hearings
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Committee, House

H301-9 **STATEHOOD INITIATIVE.**
Mar. 4, 1981. 97-1.
iii+197 p. † CIS/MF/4
•Item 1014-A; 1014-B.
*Y4.D63/1:97-2.
LC 81-603694.

Committee Serial No. 97-2. Hearing to consider H. Con. Res. 75 (text, p. 2), to disapprove D.C. Initiative Measure No. 3 (transmittals, text, p. 3-14), passed in referendum on Nov. 4, 1980, calling a D.C. statehood constitutional convention.

Includes transcript (p. 41-47) of committee Mar. 4 markup session on H. Con. Res. 75. Resolution was defeated.

Supplementary material (p. 49-197) includes submitted statements, subject index (p. 197), and:

a. Tansill, William R. (CRS), "Admission of States into the Union: A Brief Summary of Procedures" June 9, 1970 (p. 73-81).

b. Sheridan, Peter B. (CRS), "Statehood Plebiscites in the Territories of the U.S.: A Brief History and Analysis" Aug. 15, 1980 (p. 82-111).

c. Sheridan, Peter B. (CRS), "Policy Issues in the Admission of Certain States into the Union: A Brief Analysis" historical context of issues, Mar. 31, 1978 (p. 112-126).

d. Merin, Kenneth D. (CRS), "Statehood for D.C.: Article IV, Section 3, Clause I Considerations" constitutional issues analysis, Apr. 4, 1977, with texts of various Fed and State laws (p. 127-172).

FIGURE 50 (b). Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume. p. 171.

Go on to page 12.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Congressional hearings are good sources of information because they include reports submitted by authorities and testimony of expert witnesses. The entries in CIS Abstracts will tell you everything of this nature that may be included in the document.

H301 Hearings
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Committee, House

H301-9 **STATEHOOD INITIATIVE.** ← title
Mar. 4, 1981. 97-1. ← number and session of Congress
iii + 197 p. † CIS/MF/4
Item 1014-A; 1014-B.
Y4.D63/1:97-2. ← SuDocs number
LC 81-603694.

date of hearing →
number of pages →

Committee Serial No. 97-2. Hearing to consider H. Con. Res. 75 (text, p. 2), to disapprove D.C. Initiative Measure No. 3 (transmittals, text, p. 3-14), passed in referendum on Nov. 4, 1980, calling a D.C. statehood constitutional convention. ← purpose of hearing

Includes transcript (p. 41-47) of committee Mar. 4 markup session on H. Con. Res. 75. Resolution was defeated.

Supplementary material (p. 49-197) includes submitted statements, subject index (p. 197), and:

authors and title of reports and articles submitted to the committee during the hearing, and page numbers in the document where these articles are printed

a. Tansill, William R. (CRS), "Admission of States into the Union: A Brief Summary of Procedures" June 9, 1970 (p. 73-81).

b. Sheridan, Peter B. (CRS), "Statehood Plebiscites in the Territories of the U.S.: A Brief History and Analysis" Aug. 15, 1980 (p. 82-111).

c. Sheridan, Peter B. (CRS), "Policy Issues in the Admission of Certain States into the Union: A Brief Analysis" historical context of issues, Mar. 31, 1978 (p. 112-126).

d. Merin, Kenneth D. (CRS), "Statehood for D.C.: Article IV, Section 3, Clause I Considerations" constitutional issues analysis, Apr. 4, 1977, with texts of various Fed and State laws (p. 127-172).

e. McMurtry, Virginia A. (CRS), "Legislative History of the 23rd Amendment and of Related Efforts To Grant Voting Representation for D.C. in the House of Representatives During the 86th Congress" June 10, 1977, with texts of 86th Congress jt resolutions (p. 173-196).

H301-9.1: Witnesses Testimony.

witness who testified →

Witnesses: **DANIEL, Robert W., Jr.,** (Rep, R-Va), p. 15-20.
WASHINGTON, Barbara C., asst city administrator, intergovtl relations, DC, p. 21-32
DIXON, Arrington, chm, D.C. City Council, p. 32-40.
MASON, Hilda H., member at large, p. 34-40.

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FIGURE 51. Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume, p. 171.

Go on to page 13.

Hearings can be held to gather information, as in the example on the previous page, or to consider specific legislation pending before Congress. The example below is a hearing before the Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor of the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources, held to consider the Youth Employment and Welfare Reform Jobs Act of 1980.

S541-30 **YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND WELFARE REFORM JOBS, 1980.**
Mar. 5, 6, 12, 13, 1980. 96-2. vi+892 p. il. † CIS/MF/11 •Item 1043.
'Y4.L11/4:Y8/4/980.
MC 81-2061. LC 81-600874.

The hearing is also indexed in the Monthly Catalog under this entry number.

Hearings before the *Subcom on Employment, Poverty, and Migratory Labor* to consider the following Administration bills to revise and extend CETA programs:

- S. 1312, the Work and Training Opportunities Act of 1979, to guarantee employment to welfare recipients through public sector subsidized jobs or by referral to public sector unsubsidized and private sector jobs. S. 1312 is the employment component in Administration coordinated employment/cash assistance welfare reform program.
- S. 2385, the Youth Act of 1980, to revise and extend youth training and employment programs; to establish new youth education and employment programs, including demonstration projects; and to authorize private industry councils to develop onsite, industry-specific training programs in cooperation with State vocational education boards.

Senate Bills #1312 and #2385 A proposed piece of legislation originates in either the House or the Senate, and is called a "bill" until it becomes law.

Purpose of the proposed law

Full Committee Member Harrison A. Williams, Jr. (D-NJ) participates in questioning witnesses on Mar. 5.

Supplementary material (p. 619-892) includes submitted statements, correspondence, and:

a. Idaho Department of Education, "Migrant Education: The Idaho Story" with illus (p. 623-639).
b. National Governors' Association, staff analysis of S. 1312 provisions (p. 670-697).
c. Pinson, Nancy M. (Amer Personnel and Guidance Assn), "Contribution of Guidance and Counseling to the Employability of Youth" Feb. 1980 (p. 809-834).
d. Corporation for Public/Private Ventures, "Making the Connections: Private Industry Councils, A New Direction for CETA" study of 12 private industry councils' early experiences, exec summary, Feb. 1980 (p. 870-883).

S541-30.1: Mar. 5, 1980. p. 7-90.
Witness: **MARSHALL, F. Ray**, Sec, DOL; accompanied by **Allen, Jodie**, Dep Asst Sec, Policy Evaluation and Research.

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FIGURE 52. Congressional Information Service, Abstracts Volume, 1981, p. 894.

Go on to page 14.

Using CIS Index, you can follow a bill through Congress from the time it is proposed until it is enacted into law. (Sometimes several years and many hearings and amendments later). This process is called a legislative history, and should you need to compile one, ask a Reference Librarian to help you get started.

The examples we have been considering are all federal documents, published by the U.S. government. The agencies and legislatures of each state government also publish information, but some states provide better indexing and control of these documents than others do. The Texas State Documents Index is not especially easy to use, and we will not attempt to explain it here. If your research requires you to investigate Texas state documents, ask a Reference Librarian for assistance.

If you feel fairly certain that you understand how to use government documents, you may answer the library practice questions on the next page, and then give yourself a pat on the back. You have finished the entire unit!!

NAME:_____ INSTRUCTOR:_____

QUESTIONS TO ANSWER IN THE LIBRARY

1) Locate the 1980 subject index to the Monthly Catalog of United States Government Publications (Docs Ref 1980 volume 2), and look up the subject heading "World War, 1939-1945-Bibliography".

   a) What is the entry number for the report called " The Era of World War II: Mediterranean and Western European Theaters of Operation"?

   b) Find this entry in the main volume and give the Su Docs number.

   c) Does the Library own a copy of this report? (Government publications are shelved on the second floor.)

2) Locate the 1980 index volume of CIS (Docs Ref KF 49 .C62 1980) and look up "Literature".

   a) What is the entry number for the report of Nondiamatic Literary Work Licensing For Public Broadcasting Use?

   b) Find the entry in the abstract volume and give the Su Docs number.

   c) Does the Library own a copy of this document?